The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

# The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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VOL. 11. NO. 268. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1914. ONE ANNA.


## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connectin at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. | | | | |
| 14th " | Arabia | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 21st " | Salsette .... | 6000 | Egypt | 8000 |
| 28th " | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11500 | .... | .... |
| 5th Dec. " | Salsette .... | 6000 | Medina .. | 12500 |
| 12th " | Persia ..... | 8000 | .... .. | .... |
| 19th " | Salsette .... | 6000 | Mongolia .. | 10000 |
| 26th " | Caledonia .. | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 1915. | | | | |
| 2nd January | Salsette .... | 6000 | Malwa .. | 11000 |
| 9th " | India ..... | 8000 | .. .. | .... |
| 16th " | Salsette .... | 6000 | Morea .. | 11000 |
| 23rd " | Arabia ..... | 8000 | .... .. | .... |
| 30th " | Salsette .... | 6000 | Maloja .. | 12500 |

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

The Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO., BOMBAY.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commander. | Ton. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kubin Maru | R. Tenda | 3805 | 1st Nov. | 13th Nov. |
| Jinsen Maru | T. Terada | 3785 | 15th Nov. | 17th Nov. |
| Wakasa Maru | K. Itauno | 6265 | 14th Nov. | 6th Dec. |

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—
FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST
INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

## SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

| FARES. | 1stclas Singles | 1st class Returns | 2nd class Singles. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marseilles ..... | Rs. 578 | Rs. 891 | Rs. 423 | Rs. 649 |
| London via Marseilles ..... | 653 | 1,091 | 483 | 889 |
| Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 | 463 | 784 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..... | .. | 999 | .. | 737 |

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed Rs. 4,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID exceed Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

## BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsien | Liaoyang | Pekin |
| Changchun | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Dairen (Dalney | London | San Francisco |
| Hankow | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Harbin | Fengtien | Tiehling |
| Hongkong | (Mukden) | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | Nagasaki | Tokyo |
| Kobe | Newchwang | Tsingtau |
| Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.) | New York | |
| | Osaka | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Sailing date. | Time. | Routes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DWARKA | 1,695, | Thurs., 12th Nov,, | 9 a.m. | †C. M. |
| LHASA, | 2,134, | Fri. 13th November | | *Direct |
| LINGA, | 2,184, | Mon. 16th Nov. | 11 a.m., | †P. B. D. and C. M. |

‡Cutch Mandvi.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 12th November, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Behrein and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S. S. "GRACCHUS", 3,750 tons, about 15th November, calling at Mombasa Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
10th November 1914.

## SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

| Steamer. | Ton. nage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Olympia | 5124 | J. L. Henderson | 13th Nov. 1914 |
| S.S. Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st " |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

| Steamer. | Ton. nage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Castalia | 6388 | .. | 9th Feb. 1915 |
| S.S. Elysia | 6368 | J. Kinnaird | 24th " " |
| S.S. Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 15th March " |
| S.S. Olympia | 5124 | J. L. Henderson | 26th March " |
| S.S. Circassia | 6722 | C. F. Osborne R. D. R. N. R. | 15th April " |
| S.S. Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 27th April " |
| S.S. Castalia | 6388 | .. | 8th May " |
| S.S. Elysia | 6368 | J. Kinnaird | 29th May " |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ..... | 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said ..... | 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ..... | 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York ..... | 841 | 1,429 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ..... | 446 | ... |

All return tickets are available for 2 years
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY & POONA.
Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.
Prices Moderate.
F. CORNAGLIA,
Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.
Telegrams "Cornaglia": Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

## BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORKAN GUARTEED
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.
Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Stree
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

BRITISH v/s GERMAN PIANOFORTES.

Since the outbreak of war there has been some excitement among pianoforte manufacturers regarding the adoption of an offensive policy to capture the piano trade which Germany has held in rivalry so consistently for several decades. The Guildhall School of Music, London, it is reported, has expelled all German-made pianos from use in that institution, but we are not informed whether the many pianos so thrown out were actual purchases or whether they were tolerated as advertisements at the expense of the German manufacturers. If they were purchased pianos, it would be impossible not to commend the patriotism of the School authorities, but we doubt if every partriotic Britisher in India, or elsewhere, for the matter of that, is prepared to follow suit and throw his German Piano, which has cost him valuable money, on the scrap heap and substitute it by a fresh purchase of a British-made pianoforte. This is exactly our position in India at the present moment with regard to the stock we hold of

BLUTHNER PIANOS,
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS,
RICHD. LIPP PIANOS,
STEINWEG PIANOS.

The public all over the world having shown a decided preference for German pianos during the last half century, we found it necessary in estimation of this universal choice, to focus our attention to the importation of pianos which were most readily marketable. So far therefore from assisting British traders it would be a hardship if public opinion debarred traders from disposing of pianos imported before the war began. The object of patriotism is no doubt to do everything possible to hurt the enemy, even to pushing a war trade, but which can only be carried out by methods that do not injure ourselves. It is impossible to import German pianos now for many reasons even if there was a desire to do so. Any announcement that we may make, therefore, to the effect that we will stop importing pianos of German origin, will not be due to choice. No more German pianos will be available for many years to come, as that distress, which will have been caused by the diversion of capital and experienced labour, must follow the change from war to peace, making any quick recovery of prosperity for Germany almost impossible, more especially as all her trade ports are now blockaded for exports of her Industries (if any one still continues), and for imports of her necessities. The public in making a purchase of a piano may do so with a clear conscience and in the full knowledge that the price paid will not go to benefit the enemy as the pianos we offer were purchased by us from manufacturers in good faith during time of peace. We beg to draw the attention however of musicians having a preference for the British-made Piano that we are Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.
Whose reputation stands out
"ALONE, ALONE, ALL ALL ALONE'
Amongst British manufacturers of all British-made pianos.
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANC
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.
For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY

## BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 204

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

CONNAUGHT MOTOR-CYCLE, 2 3/4 H. P. 1914. Two stroke. Douglas and Triumphs in stock. Repairs a speciality. THE GREAT EASTERN MOTOR CO., Rampart Row, Fort Bombay. 4359

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

## WANTED.

MANICURE—Experienced English lady manicurist desires clients, terms moderate. Apply to Box. No. 550, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED SITUATION as housekeeper by widow, European, middle aged, hard working and experienced. Good references. Apply Box No. 551 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED temporarily, a Professor of English for the Holkar College, Indore, C. I. One with the knowledge of History preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL. 3042

WANTED—A competent EUROPEAN well versed in the art of Bakery, Pastry and Confectionery. Liberal terms offered. Apply with testimonials and past experience to the SECRETARY, DELHI BISCUIT Co., Ltd., Delhi. 3084

WANTED Rs. 8,000 SECURITY (by a Parsi) on the mortgage of his landed valuable property situated in the native town outside the Fort. Interest at 7½ per cent. Apply to box No. 552 Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 3080

WANTED a trained FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, for the Burhanpur Branch Dispensary, salary Rs. 50, plus Rs. 15 conveyance allowance, plus Rs. 5 house rent p. m.

Apply to the CIVIL SURGEON, Khandwa, C. P. 3050

WANTED at once a smart and energetic educationist holding London Diplomas of efficiency for teaching the subjects of Book-keeping, Accountancy, Commercial Law, Secretarial Work and other Commercial Subjects; also acquainted with business correspondence and advertising. Starting salary Rs. 250/-. Apply to Box No. 1,005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4374

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY. —WANTED, for temporary employment on the E. B. S. Railway, Ferry Service, a STEAMER COMMANDER. Age not to exceed 50 years. Must be in possession of a first class Master's Certificate for Inland Steam Navigation. Pay Rs. 250 and free quarters. Applications should be sent to THE TRAFFIC MANAGER, accompanied by true copies of certificates and testimonials. 3057

WANTED—Young energetic qualified veterinary assistants for this Department. The general conditions of employment are as follows: On first appointment, Rs. 30 per mensem which may rise to Rs. 40, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 after each five years of approved service. A fixed pony allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem is made to itinerating veterinary assistants. Veterinary Inspectors are generally selected from suitable senior veterinary assistants and receive, Rs. 75 per mensem rising to Rs. 120 and a grade of Deputy Superintendents has recently been created from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400.

Apply to—

E. W. OLIVER, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces, Lucknow.

3047

WANTED for the Bengal Police ex-Jemadars or Subadars of the Indian Army. Must be of exemplary character and recommended by their late Commanding Officers. Must know sufficient English to enable them to deal with correspondence of the Reserve office and to maintain the service records of the force. Selected candidates will be appointed as Inspectors of the armed branch of the force on probation for 1 year. Pay Rs. 150 rising, in 3 grades, to Rs. 250 with free quarters, and selected officers will be allowed travelling allowance to join their appointments.

Applications with copies of testimonials and service records will be received up to the 20th December, 1914, and should be addressed to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT, to the Inspector-General of Police, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. 3046

## WANTED.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

WANTED—European Band Master for Band of 16th Rajputs.

Terms on application to BAND PRESIDENT, 16th Rajputs, Fort William. 3052

WANTED immediately, on hire, in the Fort, a room or rooms suitable for an office, with lavatory conveniences attached.

Replies should be sent to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency, before the 14th Instant at latest.

Each reply should be accompanied by a plan of the rooms, and it should clearly state the dimensions of the rooms, the locality of the building, and the floor in which the rooms lie.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 9th November 1914. 4396

## FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE and RUBBER TYRE. T. L. T. brand is the best and lasts longest. W. H. THORNS and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay. 4228

ROVER MOTOR CYCLES. 1914 Model, available for immediate delivery. W. H. THORNS and Co., Bombay. 4228

FOR SALE.—A newly arrived complete LIFT, Easton Lift and Co. (Jost Co.) at moderate price. Apply for particulars, EBRAHIM HAJI LATIF, Cutlery Bazar. 4322

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE—DISPENSARY. A well-furnished Dispensary with good income. Daily attendance about 50. See Messrs. HARICHAND & Co., Pydhuni, Bombay. 4372

FOR SALE.—New OFFICE PARTITIONS of varnished teakwood, 200ft. long, 7ft. high complete with doors, bolts, hinges etc Available in one lot or in parts. Please apply to QUEEN & SAXBY, Insurance Counsel, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road Fort. 4375.

## TO BE LET

TO LET.—LONAVLA, "BAROMETER VIEW," 'A' and 'C' Bangalows furnished for season. Apply MRS. COOVERJI MANCHERJI MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi. 4305

TO LET in BATLIBOI BUILDINGS Cirrus Avenue, behind the Byculla Club. 2 Rooms with kitchen and 2 Rooms with Bath room. Messing in the vicinity. Apply to the LANDLADY on the ground floor. 4328

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, FORT, Bombay.—The premier residential hotel, exclusively for Europeans.

Brightest, healthiest and most central hotel in Bombay, within a few minutes of the two main railway stations, post and telegraph officers, gymkhana and principal clubs.

Replete with every modern convenience, lifts to all floors, electric lights and fans in every room.

Single rooms from Rs. 6/- per day. Suites from Rs. 350/- per month.

*Catering in all its Branches.*

Telephone No. 2,550.

Telegrams:—"Carlton."

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON. Manager

416

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, SURAT.

In the matter of the INDIAN BOBBIN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., in liquidation under the Indian Companies' Act No. VII of 1913.

Mis Application No. 70 of 1914.

PITAMBER PANAJI .....Applicant.

IS hereby given that under orders passed by the District Judge, Surat, on 6th November, 1914, the mill premises of the Indian Bobbin Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (now in liquidation) with all its machinery situate at Varachha Road, Surat will be sold by public auction at 12 noon on the 5th December 1914, in accordance with conditions of sale approved by the District Judge.

The conditions of sale will be read at the time of the auction sale.

The Company's premises and machinery will be open for inspection by the intending purchasers between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m., from the 23rd November 1914, Surat, Nanpura Road.

7th November 1914.

(Sd.) C. M. GANDHI, Official Liquidator.

The Indian Bobbin Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation).

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has arranged to purchase House No. 63, belonging to MR. N. PEREIRA, situated at Old Kantwady, Bandra.

All persons having any claims or rights affecting the said house are required to send in their claims to the undersigned within one week from this date.

D. M. CARDOZ, Widow and Administrator, of late Dr. Cardoz.

Bandra, 9th November 1914.

4363

## NOTICES.

### IN THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

CASE NO. 13 of 1914.

In the matter of the "CENTURY FLOUR MILLS, CO., LTD., Lahore.

Petition under section 12 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, to change the place of the Registered Office of the said Company from Lahore to Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition to change the place of the Registered Office of the said Company from Lahore to Bombay was, on the 29th day of July 1914, presented to the Chief Court by Lala Harkishen Lal, one of the Directors of the said Company.

And whereas it has been directed that the said petition shall be heard by the said Court on the 18th day of December 1914.

Notice is hereby given to any shareholder of the said Company or any other person desirous of opposing the making of an order to change the place of the Registered Office of the said Company from Lahore to Bombay, under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, to appear in the Chief Court of the Punjab at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 18th day of December 1914, either in person or by Advocate, or Pleader of the Court, or by Agent duly authorised.

And it is further notified that a copy of the petition presented to the Court by the aforesaid petitioner will be furnished to any shareholder of the Company or other person on application to this Court and on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Chief Court of the Punjab this 3rd day of November 1914, at Lahore.

By order, etc., F. A. LE MEUR, Deputy Registrar.

4372

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on THURSDAY, the 19th day of November, 1914, for the execution of works noted below:—

(1) Work of providing Tandur Stone Pavement storm water drain &c. around the biggaries chal at Arthur Road.

(2) Work in repairing several Ferneries in the Victoria Gardens.

2. Forms of Contract, Specifications &c. may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th November, 1914. 4378

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "SCINDIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our counter-signature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Building.

Bombay, 9th November 1914.

4371

### BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of (1) Revenue Stores and (2) Stationery for the official year 1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1916.

Separate Tender Forms for each group with details may be obtained from THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER at the General Offices of the Company, Kidderpore, on payment of Rs. 1-8 per copy.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Stores" or "Tender for the supply of Stationery," and sealed and addressed to THE AGENT, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Kidderpore Calcutta, in envelopes provided by the Company. (Any Tenders delivered at the Town Booking Office in Esplanade Mansion will not be considered).

All Tenders will be opened by the Agent at his office, Bengal-Nagpur Railway House, Kidderpore; at noon on 1st December, 1914. Any Tender received after this time will not be accepted.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of Tenders will be made on or about the 1st week in February, 1915, or earlier if possible.

Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, D. B. CRITCHLEY, Chief Storekeeper.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway House, Kidderpore. 3052

*Free! Free!! Free!!!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

**HEALTH LITERATURE.**

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY, 30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

## NOTICES.

### MARSLAND PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of MARSLAND PRICE & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered office of the Company No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, 1914, at 5-30 p.m., for adopting Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the past year, electing two Directors, appointing Auditors and declaring a dividend.

By Order of the Board, LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO., Agents, 65, Apollo Street, Fort

Bombay, 30th October 1914. 4292

## AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1914 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their sales Rooms 21 Medows street, the following:—

On account of the concerned.

1 Bale 100 s. h. Civilian Jackets.
1 Bale 100 s. h. Civilian Jackets.
2 Bales each 100 sh. h. overcoats.
1 Bale 100 s. h. morning coats.
2 Bales each 300 s. h. waistcoats.
2 Bales s. h. L's Jackets and Ulsters.
1 Bale 60 Woollen Rugs.

2 Bales each about 280 Cotton Blankets: Green and White.

1 Case:—Socks and Stocking (silk and Lisle thread) zephyr shirtings; and worsted cloth; braces; neckties; etc.

1 Case Ready-made shirts and jackets.

A lot of English leather writing pads and L's hand-bags.

1 Case English honeycomb towels.

About 80 casks water-coats, light stones, terra-cotta, silver grey, etc.

2 cases, 30 pieces flooring oil cloth.

1 s. h. Chubbs and 1 Milner safe with stand, 3 English safes.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th November 1914.

## MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 1285.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th November at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), MESSRS. MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Fort, Medows Street, in 53 (Next to Messrs. Tarachand Pursuram Jewellers) furniture grey and colored piece-goods and sundry. The property of L. Morris, Esq., furniture such as bedsteads, chairs, tables chivel glasses, cupboards, card table by John Roberts chest of drawers suits of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, show cases, dressing tables, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

Next to Messrs. Volkart Bros. office, and behind Royal Museum.

1 Handsome Landau by Windowers.
1 Strong built English victoria.
1 two wheeled cabriolette.

MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th November 1914.

## MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust. Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building Street Nos. 202-205 Case No. 62 1st Chinch Bunder Road.

Building Street Nos. 132; 134; 126: 110, 112 Case Nos. 1: 3: 6 Undria Street.

MENESSE & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th November 1914.

## AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH of OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. 1271 No.

A MAGNIFICENT TWO-REEL DRAMA,

# UNDER TWO FLAGS.

Adapted from the famous play of the same name taken from Ouida's well known Novel.

A Soul-stirring and Heart-Moving Representation.

SUPERBLY STAGED. ADMIRABLY ACTED.

Through out the subject is marked by excellent acting and the action does not bag for an instant, holding the attention from the opening scenes until the last

HEART OF THE FOREST — A Stirring Story of Indian Loyalty.

ANIMATED CARTOONS New Series. Come & See Funny Frank's Freak Photos.

**3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.**

Saturday & Sunday { Prize Show 5-30 to 6-45. Extra .. 11-15 to 12-30.

## WANTED BY THE POLICE.

3000 Ft. ANOTHER GRAND STAR FILM.

## OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 1266.

THE LATES AR SCENES.

Saturday and Sunday Prize. Matinee 5-15 to 6-45; and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 ad 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

## DANCE.

Under the distinguished Patronage and presence of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND LADY PIERSE.

The Royal Belgium and Allied Countries' Consuls.

and under the distinguished patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Bombay Branch of the EX-SOLDIERS SOCIETY OF INDIA AND BURMA,

Will hold a Subscription Dance in the

## TOWN HALL

ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1914,

at 9-30 p.m. S. T.

IN AID OF THE BELGIUM WAR RELIEF FUND.

By kind permission of Col. J. W. Bonner, V. D. and officers, the full string band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers conducted by Mr. B. Mitchell will be in attendance.

Tickets Rs. 3. One Gent. and Lady.

Rs. 1-8-0 Extra Lady.

May be had from any member or the following.

G. A. NEWBY, Bazargate Police Station;

G. THOMPSON, Fire Brigade Station, Byculla;

W. J. PRYKE, Asst. Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

## MASONIC CAFE CHANTANT

A Masonic Cafe Chantant in aid of

The Bombay Branch of the IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND will take place in the

**TOWN HALL**

on Saturday, 5th December, 1914.

at 9-30 p.m.

under the patronage of

THE GRAND MASTER, A. S. F. INDIA

THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER, E. C. BOMBAY

AND THE GRAND SUPERINTENDENT, R. A. S. F. INDIA.

Tickets Rs. 2 each.

to be had from the undersigned.

Musical programme will be published later

J. F. PENNOCK, F. M. SPENCER, } *Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers,*

KINGS BUILDING, FORT.

## BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Medan (Sumatra) | Manila |
| Bombay | Singapore | Cebu |
| Calcutta | Malacca | Hoilo |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpur | Hongkong |
| Rangoon | (F.M.S.) | Canton |
| Colombo | Klang (F.M.S.) | Foochow |
| Karachi | Seremban (F.M.S. | Shanghai. |
| Amritsar | Bangkok | Tientsin |
| Delhi | Batavia | Tsingtau |
| Penang | Sourabaya | (North China) |
| Puket | Saigon | Hankow |
| Taiping (F.M.S.) | Haiphong | Yokohama |
| Ipoh (F.M.S.) | | Kobe |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Post Box No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent, per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,56,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,755
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A., Manager.

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# CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

***Rs. 83 each.***

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

***Rs. 45 each.***

**THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE**

# CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### MONEY MARKETS.

London, November 7th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 23unchgd |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m–st. | 3unchgd. |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6–mst. | 3½unchgd. |
| „ Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 5½unchgd. |
| „ „ „ „ 6 „ | 5½unchgd. |
| Interest day to day loans | 1½unchgd. |
| „ 7 day market loans | 1½unchgd. |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 7th. Nov.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports. | 835,000 |
| „ „ „ at Interior Ports | 898,000 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, November 7th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 8,000 |
| „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 500 |
| „ Sales of East Indian | Nil. |
| „ Imports | 17,359 |

Tone of Liverpool Cotton :—Quiet steady
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures closing tone:—Quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mid. Americans | 4.66plus 2 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. | 7.00 |

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Closing value May-June. ;
New York Official noon call :—4.34unchanged.

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, November 7th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. | 46–6plus 6d |
| Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. no sellers. | |
| Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. no sellers. | |
| South Austral an | 48–6unchang d |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship | 47–9—9d |
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) | 45 plus 3d |
| Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull | 6–7–6 plus 1s–3d |

SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta afloat | 22–9 |
| Mauritius Crystals spot unchanged | 26 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber | 2–7½—½d |
| Ceylon Rubber | 2–5½—½d |

## BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 9th Nov.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Rs. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 package gold | 9,900 | Aden | Sundry Importers |
| Sovereigns | 90,937 | | |
| gold coins | 15,981 | | |
| and rupees | 1,240 | | |


## DADABHAI NOWROJI'S

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.

This is the first attempt to bring under one cover an exhaustive and comprehensive collection of the speeches and writings of the venerable Indian patriot, Dadabhai Naoroji. The first part is a collection of his speeches and includes the addresses that he delivered before the Indian National Congress on the three occasions that he presided over that assembly; all the speeches that he delivered in the House of Commons and a selection of the speeches that he delivered from time to time in England and India. The second part includes all his statements to the Welby Commission, a number of papers relating to the admission of Indans to the Services and many other vital questions of Indian administration. The appendix contains, among others, the full text of his evidence before the Welby Commission, his statement to the Indian Currency Committee of 1898, his replies to the questions put to him by the Public Service Committee on East Indian Finance. Dadabhai has been in the active service of his motherland for over sixty years and during this long period he has been steadily and strenuously working for the good of his countrymen; it is hoped that his writings and speeches which are now presented in a handy volume will be welcomed by thousands of his admiring countrymen.

**360 pages, Crown Octave:**

**RS. 2.** *To Subscribers of the "Indian Review."* **RS. 1-8.**

The annual subscription to the *Indian Review* is Rs. 5 (Five) only per annum including postage. Subscription can commence from any month. If you have not already seen the *Review* send postage stamps for As. four (As. 4) for a free specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., Sunkurama Chety. Street, Madras.


3 bundles rupees 6,000 Bahrein A. Eligsibe
9 „ „ 14,500 Mahomerah H. Shoostary & Co.

### MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 5½ lakhs up.

### EXCHANGE.

The Market is quiet and rates are unchanged.

Quotations :—

| Banks Selling— | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| T.T. ready | 1 | 3 27/32 |
| D.D. mail | 1 | 3 7/8 |
| T.T. forward Nov. | 1 | 3 7/8 |
| Banks Buying— | | |
| Private D.D. ready | 1 | 4 1/16 |
| Credits 3 m-s ready | 1 | 4⅛ |
| 60 d/s Japan Nov. | | 147 |

### BULLION.

On Saturday last spot bar silver in London was unchanged at 23. In the Local Market the feeling is easier and ready bars are offering at and about our quotation as below.

Quotations yesterday: –

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English bar gold | 26 | 2 | 0 |
| Ready Bar silver (oum duty) | 72 | 2 | 0 |

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 6th Nov. 1914

| | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 28* | 32 153 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway | 27 | 32,215 |

* Boxes and Bars

### COTTON.

The following extract is from the New York correspondent of the "Manchester Chronicle."

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

Again the local cotton situation has become unsettled, everybody being uncertain as to what the next move towards the reopening of the Exchange will be. The action of the Liverpool Committee in cutting the price of January-February to 5d., which in order to keep the agreed difference between the two markets at 150 points would necessitate reducing December here to 8.50c., has put a sudden stop to the liquidation of the straddle account. The Special Committee has announced that there will be no further ballot in New York until October 8. At a meeting of the members of the local Exchange it was decided that negotiations should be continued with Liverpool in relation to the settlement of the straddle, even though there was a general feeling of dissatisfaction throughout the entire trade. It was generally believed that, in view of the original agreement with Liverpool, prices would not be reduced below 5.25d. for January-February in Liverpool and 9.00c. for December in New York. The New York Exchange has decided not to margin contracts below these figures. The action of Liverpool in marking down the price to 5d. is believed here to be due to the reported Government agitation with reference to an arbitrarily determined price in the English market, or to the fact that American firms are credited with having sold cotton on the Liverpool kerb below the stipulated settling price. Another, though perhaps less accepted theory, is that Liverpool is unwilling to continue the ballot until it is definitely determined whether margins will be forthcoming from American houses. Despite the fact of the dealock in the straddle situation, there is a general feeling that the market will reopen within a month, as it is rumoured that banks in this city intend financing manufacturers' purchases of the actual, and it is expected that spot markets in the South will reflect this turn of events by a much steadier tone, clearing up the situation in the cotton belt to a great extent.

SPINNERS AND THE MARKET.

Trading in the December option on the kerb has continued on a fairly active scale, with the price showing considerable variation but the tendency downward. At the close of the week 7.80c. was the prevailing figure. The limited demand from consuming interests in face of the rapidly increasing movement all over the belt has caused a general weakening of spot prices, and quotations in the greater part of the Southern spot markets are below the 8c. level. Demand for both local, and export account is still very limited, and buyers are said to be obtaining cotton virtually at their own figures. It is true that farmers are still declaring they will hold the actual for better prices, but reports from the Central States, as well as from parts of the South-west, say warehouses are rapidly filling, and it is only a matter of a short time when they will reach their capacity. As regards the October short interest in the Southern spot markets, there is little really known, but it is estimated to be the smallest on record, and it will not be covered until late in the month. All sorts of holding movements are being continued in the South, but as the crop movement increases prices in the spot markets decline. Exports to both Great Britain and Southern Europe are steadily increasing, and foreign exchange men state that cotton bills are coming into the market quite freely, with London continuing to display willingness to discount finance bills at rates which are attractive. Japanese buyers are still in the South-west, and shipments to that country are on normal scale. An interesting feature in the export situation is a report that arrangements are being made for the shipment of cotton to Japan through the Panama Canal. Arrangements are said to have been made for the shipment of about 40,000 bales from Galveston to Japan during the next few months.

CROP AND GINNING NEWS.

The continued favourable crop reports from the belt were again substantiated by the Government's condition report, and it is now believed that the crop will be the largest on record, many claiming that it will reach, if not exceed, seventeen million bales. The Agricultural Department placed the condition as on September 25 at 73.5, compared with 64.1 last year, 69.6 two years ago, and 71.1 in 1911. The Government also estimated the yield per acre, as indicated by the present condition at 200.2lb. lint. Local statisticians say this indicates a crop of 15,483,000 bales, exclusive of linters. Very little deterioration occurred during the past month. Picking all over the belt is progressing rapidly, even though there is no incentive for the farmer to gather his crop in view of the low prices. Complaints are still being received from the South-west of the spread of the army worm, and it is thought that the yield there will be curtailed considerably by the ravages of this pest. Still that part of the belt already has a good crop made. While the crop in Oklahoma is about a fortnight late, the outlook has never been better. In the Central States, owing to the boll weevil, top crop prospects are rather poor. Heavy rains have damaged the grade of unpick cotton in Alabama. The Atlantic States continue to report cotton opening and maturing rapidly, and it is expected that of the frost is late the yield will be greatly increased. Owing to the favourable weather, picking in that section of the belt has progressed very rapidly. Another indication of the prospects of a record-breaking crop was found in the Census report on the ginning. The figures showed 3,381,863 bales ginned up to September 25, compared with 3,246,655 bales for 1913, 3,007,271 for 1912 and 3676594 in 1911 the record-breaking crop year. The report showed that the ginning was the second lagest on record, despite the fact that there was no incentive to gin. It also appeared to discredit recent reports that farmers were holding cotton in the seed and that a considerable amount of cotton was being left unpicked, because of the farmers' inability to pay for the gathering. It might also be added that rains during September more or less interfered with the picking of the crop. During the past week the Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have appointed a Special Committee to consider the establishment of a clearing-house for contracts. This will obviate the necessity of looking up unnecessary margins and will, in the event of failures, minimise the possibility of "street losses." Everything that is possible towards respening the Exchange is being done.

A much more cheerful feeling prevails in the dry good trade and prices have ruled steady during the past week. The demand, however, is confined to immediate needs, buyers being unwilling to place orders for future delivery at prevailing prices. As a result, future business is far below normal. Coarse cottons have been in active demand for bagging purposes, owing to the increasing scarcity of burlaps, while coloured goods are firm, owing to the scarcity of dye materials. There is a good export inquiry for various army supplies. It is claimed that large business has been transacted, but there is no confirmation of such reports. A large Utica (New York) mill is credited with having received an order for half a million sheets from the French Government.

On Saturday the rate for May June in Liverpool opened at 4.39 and closed at 4.34. The day's sales were 8,000 bales and spot closed 2 points higher at 4.66. The following are the stocks of American cotton :—

| | THIS YEAR. | LAST YEAR. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool :— | 724,000 against | 582,000 |
| U. S. Ports :— | 835,000 „ | 920,000 |
| Interior Ports :— | 898,000 „ | 527,000 |

Yesterday (Sunday) little business was done in the Local Market, and this morning the tone was quiet, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 178½. There has been very little change during the day. A moderate business has been done in the bazaar and the Market closes quiet as under.

Ready cotton continues steady with a moderate enquiry by exporters and mills.,

*Quotations* :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Broach | Rs. 178 | Mar. |
| Fine Hinganghat Wurdha | Rs. 169 | Jan. |
| Fine Nagpur | Rs. 166 | „ |
| Fine Yeotmal | Rs. 160 | „ |
| Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon | Rs. 157 | „ |
| Fine Amraoti | Rs. 153 | „ |
| Fine Khamgaon Akola | Rs. 150 | „ |
| Fine Khandeish | Rs. 140 | „ |
| F. G. Khandeish | Rs. 130 | „ |
| Fine Bengal | Rs. 128 | „ |
| Fine Bengal | Rs. 127 | Dec. |
| Fine Bengal | Rs. 125 | Nov. |
| F. G. Bengal | Rs. 121 | Jan. |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

*Wheat* :—Tone firm.
We quote :—
Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 7-2-0 R.T.
White Pissi April May ..... Rs. 6-4-0 R.T.
*Linseed* : Tone firm, good demand.
We quote :—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-0-0 B
*Rapeseed* :—Tone steady.
We quote :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs 6-11-0 P
Ready Yellow Guzerat ..... Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.
*Poppyseed* :—Tone steady.
We quote :—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-11-6 I
*Castorseed* :—Tone steadier.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-15-0 I
We quote :—
*Mowraseed* :—Tone quiet.
Ready .....Rs. 2-14-0 R. T.
*Tilseed* :—Tone steady.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 per cent D. J. ..... Rs. 40-0-0
White Khandeish Ready ..... Rs. 42-0-0
*Cottonseed* :—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Ready ..... Rs. 2-14-0

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 274 Bales. |
| Wheat | 5,990 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 101 „ |
| Rape, Rai. etc. | 375 „ |
| Gingelly seed | 1,582 „ |
| Poppyseed | Nil. „ |
| Groundnuts | 168 „ |
| Castorseed | 967 „ |
| Rice | 1,342 „ |
| Myrabollams | 899 „ |
| Cotton seed | 239 „ |
| Mowraseed | 444 „ |
| Gram | 7,459 „ |
| Jowar | 2 „ |
| Maize | 16 „ |
| Barley | 1,484 „ |

## MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have sent us the following weekly circular issued by them on October 15 :—

GOLD.

The holdings of gold by the Bank of England continue to increase substantially.

Receipts were announced as follows :—
Oct. 8th £1,476,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 8th £108,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Oct. 9th £29,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 9th £204,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Oct. 10th £67,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 10th £859,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Oct. 12th £20,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 12th £49,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Oct. 13th £171,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 14th £64,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 14th £7,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.

£500,000 was set aside on account of the Treasury Note Redemption account, making the net influx during the week £2,554,000.

The output of gold in the Transvaal for September, 1914, was £2,982,630, compared with £3,024,037, in August, 1914, and £2,999,686. in September, 1913.

The following are the last two Indian Currency Returns issued. The figures stand for lacs of rupees :—

| | Oct. 7th | Sept. 30. |
|---|---|---|
| Note Circulation | 6,009 | 6,052 |
| Rupees | 3,466 | 3,495 |
| Gold in England | 765 | 765 |
| Gold in India | 378 | 392 |

It will be observed that the decrease in the Note Circulation is larger than the decrease of the Gold held thereagainst.

This movement of the Currency figures is still more evident if the returns of July 31st and Sept. 30th be compared :—

| | July 31st | Sept. 30th |
|---|---|---|
| Note Circulation | 7,545 | 6,052 |
| Gold in Currency Reserve London | 915 | 765 |
| Gold in Currency Reserve India | 1,836* | 392 |
| Gold in G. Standard Reserve London | 705 | 555 |
| Gold in G. Standard Reserve India | .... | 1,186 |

*Of this total, 600 lacs were subsequently transferred to the Gold Standard Reserve.

It is therefore apparent that, notwithstanding the financial difficulties attendant to a state of War, the reserves of gold available for the maintenance of the gold value of the rupee have been considerably strengthened, the ratio of gold held in the two reserves mentioned to the total note circulation having risen from 45.8 per cent to 47.9 per cent during the period specified.

SILVER.

The market continues inert, with a sagging tendency.

After a fall from 23 13/16d. to 23 5/8d. on the 9th instant, the price remained unchanged until the 13th instant, when 23½d. was quoted. To-day a further fall took place to 23 3/8d.

Orders for trade purposes are becoming more in evidence, and the area from which they are sent is more widespread. Naturally, the demand for manufacture is not large in the circumstances that now obtain.

It is a welcome feature to find again some enquiry, though slight at present, from the Indian Bazaars.

The stock in Bombay—3,900 bars—is slightly less than that reported last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotation to-day for cash is 7/16d. below that fixed last week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p.oz std.

Oct. 9th 23 5/8 cash; Oct. 10th 23 5/8 cash; Oct. 12th 23 5/8 cash; Oct. 13th 23 1/2 cash; Oct. 14th 23 1/2 cash; Oct. 15th 23 3/8 cash; No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week. 23.541 cash.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p.oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p.oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p.oz. Nominal.
U.S.A. Gold Coin p.oz. Nominal.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 8th November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.863 Inches. |
| Temperature of Air | 83 8 degree. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78.1 „ |
| Dew Point | 76.1 „ |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.781 „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10) | 4.6 |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 89 9 „ |
| Minimum do. do. | 79.4 „ |
| General direction of wind from midnight to midnight | ENE,WNW,NNW |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | 113 |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

| Day of week. | Day of Month. | High Water: Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Nil | Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Low Water: Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Nil |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov | h. m. | ft. in. | | Nov | h. m. | ft. in. |
| M. | 9 | m 2 52 | 26 6 | 9 | m 8 49 | 21 3 | |
| | | 2 33a | 24 0 | | 8 15a | 18 1 | |
| Tu. | 10 | m 3 45 | 26 0 | 10 | m 10 2 | 21 3 | |
| | | 3 38a | 23 7 | | 9 19a | 19 0 | |
| W. | 11 | m 4 49 | 25 5 | 11 | m 11 51 | 20 9 | |
| | | 5 10a | 23 9 | | 10 49a | 19 8 | |
| Th. | 12 | m 5 55 | 25 1 | 12 | m 0 58a | 19 8 | |
| | | 6 40a | 24 4 | | | | |
| F. | 13 | m 6 57 | 26 1 | 13 | m 0 26 | 19 9 | |
| | | 7 51a | 25 7 | | 1 41a | 18 3 | |
| S. | 14 | m 7 52 | 26 7 | 14 | m 1 41 | 19 5 | |
| | | 8 52a | 27 1 | | 2 22a | 18 9 | |
| Sun. | 15 | m 8 44 | 27 2 | 15 | m 2 40 | 19 0 | |
| | | 9 46a | 28 6 | | | | |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

| Nov. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| „ 9 (Monday) | „ 6h. 42m. | „ 6h. 3m. |
| „ 10 (Tuesday) | „ 6h 43m. | „ 6h. 2m |
| „ 11 (Wednesday) | „ 6h. 44m. | „ 6h. 2m. |
| „ 12 (Thursday) | „ 6h. 44m. | „ 6h. 2m. |
| „ 13 (Friday) | „ 6h. 45m. | „ 6h. 2m. |
| „ 14 (Saturday) | „ 6h. 45m. | „ 6h. 1m. |
| „ 15 (Sunday) | „ 6h. 46m. | „ 6h. 1m. |

Phases of the Moon :—Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3d 5h 18.6m a.m. last quarter 1914 Nov. 11d 5h 6.9m a.m New Moon 1914 Nov. 17d 9h 31.9m p.m. First quarter1914 Nov. 24d 7h 5.7m p.m.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

There has been no rain of importance outside the south peninsula where there have been light local showers. Temperature is somewhat higher than usual in the central parts of the country.

Forecast :—No change.

Earthquake report :—A local shock of slight intensity was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 2-57 a.m., this morning.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th November 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south-west and the north Punjab; night temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in extreme southern districts and clear tlsewhere. Night temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Night temperature is above normal except at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.64in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess: day temperature is also above normal in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.18in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.43in. of rain during a thunder-storm. Skies are lightly clouded Humidity is in defect at Bijapur and Hyderabad and normal or in excess elsewhere. Night temperature is generally higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Weather has become settled in north-west India where precipitation has now ceased. Local rain has fallen in Central India West, the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and on the South Corromandal Coast.

Fairly general rain is likely on the south Coromandal Coast and local rain in Malabar

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 9th of November, 1914.

| Stations. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A M | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total 1st June to date. | Variation 1st Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persian Gulf— | | | | | | |
| Do. (6th) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bushire | 81.1 | 63.4 | 46 | .. | 0.73 | 0.60 |
| Jask | 86.3 | 70.9 | 71 | .. | 0.21 | 0.21 |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (6th) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Punjab— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 80.1 | 61.2 | 76 | .. | 0.18 | 0.08 |
| Rawalpindi | 73 5 | 50 1 | 87 | .. | 1 09 | 1 03 |
| Lahore | 82 4 | 58 4 | 87 | .. | 0 34 | 0 34 |
| Hissar | 88.6 | 58.9 | 7 | .. | 0.00 | .. |
| Ambala | 85.9 | 56 5 | 76 | .. | 0 08 | 0 17 |
| Delhi | 86.7 | 56.3 | 65 | .. | 0.00 | 0 04 |
| United Provinces— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 90.6 | 64.6 | 62 | .. | 0 | 0.03 |
| Mainpur | 89.6 | 61.7 | 70 | .. | 0 | 0.11 |
| Jhansi | 89.8 | 65.0 | 62 | .. | 0 | 0.04 |
| Cawnpore | 87.4 | 64.1 | 63 | .. | 0 | 0.26 |
| Allahabad | 86.6 | 61.1 | 57 | .. | 0 | 0.15 |
| Sind and Rajputana | | | | | | |
| Jacobad | 87.1 | 64.8 | 70 | .. | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| Karachi | 87 4 | 71.5 | 68 | .. | 0.01 | 0.05 |
| Ajmer | .. | 65 0 | 75 | .. | 0.10 | 0.09 |
| Jaipore | 89.4 | 64.1 | 63 | .. | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kotah | 86.6 | 70.9 | 70 | 0 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 90.2 | 70 2 | 68 | 0 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| Dwarka | 86.2 | 77.7 | 68 | 0 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| Veraval | 83.6 | 74 1 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0.09 |
| Rajkot | 92.1 | 71.0 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0.09 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 91.2 | 72.5 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Surat | 93 7 | 73.5 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ahmedabad | 93.9 | 74 9 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Deesa | 93 3 | 68 4 | 69 | 0 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| Neemach | 84.7 | 65.8 | 7. | .. | 0 | 0.00 |
| Indore | 86.5 | 66 4 | 69 | 0.64 | 0.81 | 0 74 |
| Central Provinces— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 83.9 | 62.8 | 72 | .. | 0 | —0.18 |
| Saugor | 83.8 | 66.3 | 77 | .. | 0 | —0.16 |
| Hoshangabad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khandwa | 90.5 | 68.7 | 78 | .. | 0 | —0.16 |
| Akola | 94.6 | 70 5 | 64 | .. | 0 | —0.22 |
| Amraoti | 91.8 | 69 3 | 61 | .. | 0.01 | —0.21 |
| Nagpur | 91 4 | 68.9 | 75 | 0.08 | 0.08 | —0.38 |
| Chanda | 91.8 | 68.0 | 74 | .. | .. | —0 4 |
| Raipur | 90.7 | 68 9 | 61 | .. | .. | —0.28 |
| Konkan— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 89.9 | 77 9 | 86 | .. | 0.18 | —0.11 |
| Ratnagiri | 89.3 | 76.9 | 86 | .. | 0.01 | —0.32 |
| Mormugao | 85 2 | 74.5 | 91 | 0.18 | 1.43 | —0.08 |
| Karwar | 86.7 | 73.0 | 88 | .. | 2.65 | 1.47 |
| Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad— | | | | | | |
| Mal gaon | 89 4 | 68.9 | 79 | .. | 1.78 | 1.55 |
| Ahmednagar | 87.3 | 65 0 | 68 | .. | 1.63 | 1.39 |
| Poona | 89.6 | 66.3 | 77 | .. | 0.18 | —0 33 |
| Sholapur | 87.5 | 67 6 | 65 | .. | 1.80 | 1 16 |
| Bijapur | 85 2 | 66.8 | 50 | .. | 2.36 | 1.90 |
| Belgaum | 81.6 | 66.8 | 80 | 0.43 | 1.18 | —0.08 |
| Aurangabad | 89 3 | 67.. | 65 | .. | 0.12 | —0 36 |
| Nizamabad (Indur). | 90.8 | 67.9 | 63 | .. | 0.02 | —0.36 |
| Hyderabad | 88.6 | 6 92 | 60 | .. | 0 | —0.73 |
| Malabar and Ceylon— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 85.6 | 75 9 | 83 | .. | 2.00 | 0 56 |
| Calicut | 87.2 | 75.7 | 88 | .. | 2.19 | —0.23 |
| Cochin | 88.2 | 74.7 | 82 | .. | 4.29 | 1 25 |
| Colombo | 84.6 | 73.7 | 85 | 0.13 | 1.88 | —2 25 |
| Madras (Excluding Malabar) and Mysore— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 87.6 | 73.0 | 84 | .. | 0 66 | —2.76 |
| Bellary | 92.0 | 68.2 | 72 | .. | 2.11 | 0.96 |
| Cuddapah | 89.0 | 71.6 | 77 | .. | 2.49 | 1.14 |
| Madras | 86.6 | 73.9 | 93 | .. | 11.28 | 6.52 |
| Bangalore | 83.0 | 65.5 | 90 | 0.12 | 1.22 | —0 47 |
| Coimbator | 88.. | 72 4 | 79 | 0.01 | 0.55 | —0.62 |
| Trichinopoly | 86 | 71.5 | 85 | .. | 1.73 | —0. 3 |
| Negapatam | 88.5 | 75.8 | 92 | 0.40 | 2.82 | —2.09 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison, with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 9th November 1914, was 30.093 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 86 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above h. tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7th.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aviemoor | Williams | Calcutta | Oct. 26 |
| Linga | Cutbush | Karachi | Nov. 5 |

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7th

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dumbea | Autram | Marseilles |
| Saisette | A. F. Vine | Aden |

Nov. 8,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appledore | Jones | Calcutta |
| Japan | Paulsen | Calcutta via Colombo |
| Coimba | J. W. Ross | Calcutta |
| Quilca | G. J. Goes | Rangoon |

The following vessels obtained port clearance on Saturday :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Ares | F. Hson | Abadan |
| S.S. Hallotis | Bakker | Abadan |

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday.

teamer Queen Maud for Middlesborough

Tuesday, November 10th.

S. S. Nankin, the P. & O. Company's steamer Nankin, left Hongkong on Saturday the 7th instant.

P. DOCK

| Steamer | Capt. | Agents |
|---|---|---|
| Arasdos | Booth | J. Finlay & Co |
| Colenso | Brenton | J. Finlay & Co. |
| Gracchus | Bawman | M. M. & Co |
| Jelunga | Lewis | T. M. & Co |
| Shinchi Maru | Sourchawa | N. Y. K. |
| Vinstra | Arnesen | Volkart Bros |
| Sutton Hall | Crawford | K. N. & Co |

V. DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arabia | Palmer | P. & O. Co |
| Banca | King | P. & O. Co |
| Baron Balfour | Symonds | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Chantala | Hill | M. M. & Co |
| Clan Leslie | Henderson | J. Finlay & Co. |
| Dwarka | King | M. M. & Co |
| Firenze | Merlo | Italian S. N. Co |
| Hidalgo | Harbord | J. Finlay & Co |
| Kirin Maru | Nakamo | N. Y. K. |
| Lindenfels | Nickle | Dock Manager |
| Movvada | Farquharson | M. M. & Co |
| Olympia | Henderson | W. & A G. & Co |

Harbour Wharf.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Irrawadi | Goosam | Bo. S. N. Co |

* Probable date of departure.

H. W. P. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Satrunji | Mahomed | Bo. S. N. & Co |
| Saraswati | Moola | |

H. W. V. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linga | Cutbush | M. M. & Co |

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angus | Layzelle | Andrew yule & Co | |
| Ava | Mann | W. & A. G. & Co | |
| Benlomond | Webster | W. & A. G. & Co | |
| Diplomat | Sinclair | W. & A. G. & Co | |
| Ian Macphee | Coy | | |
| Ian Macalister | Taylor | J. Finlay & Co | |
| Jhansie | Rice | M. M. & Co | |
| Oriflamme | Rutland | | |
| City of York | Wilson | K. N & Co | |
| Earl of Douglas | Moon | W. & A. G. & Co | |
| Killiney | Taylor | W. & A. G. & Co | |
| Memnon | Mourad | M. M. & Co | |
| Mundalis | Brown | | |
| Nimrod | Coats | T. M. & Co | |
| Nowshera | Courtney | T. M. & Co | |
| Perlas | Bisp | F. F. Campbell & Co | |
| Rewah | Carey | | |
| Inverness | Venus | Andrew Yule & Co | |
| Seraikh | Lemel | T. M. & Co | |
| Stockley Hall | Gardner | K. N. & Co | |
| Saturated | Fairlett | K. N. & Co | |
| Select | Rommerton | W. & A. G. & Co | |
| Queen Maud | Howes | Ewart Latham & Co | |
| Sapphire | Thompson | A. Morrison & Co | |
| Shkard Nandrook | Hunn | | |
| Socrates | Whitmore | Dock Manager | |
| Salsette | Vine | P. & O. Co | |
| Singa | Reis | Shaw Wallace | |
| Sirdhana | Bryn | M. M. & Co | |
| Shwebagon | Creagh | | |
| Thibaw | Brown | K. N. & Co | |
| Tsaiyun | Peterson | W. & A. G. & Co. | |

## EXPORTS

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 107 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 294 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 399 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 6,400 cwts. linseed cake, Breul and Co.; 12,000 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 820 cwts. linseed oil cake, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 6 bales cotton, Rallt Brothers; 1 bale cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.; 300 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 100 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 30 bales wool, D. Nagji; 150 bales wool, B. Hurbhum.

Sutton Hall (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 336 linseed cake, K. Dewchand and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 30 cwts. iron hoops, 140 bundles shooks of casks, C. Palmer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 1,577 cwts. jinjily seed, 991 cwts. castor seed, John Fachiri; 100 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 283 cwts. raisins, M. Jafferbhoy; 12 bales sheep and goat skins, 12 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 49 cwts. deer horns, 2 cwts. horn tips, J. M. Rahimtoolla; 25 casks chutney, Manockji Poonjaji and Sons; 3 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 35 cwts. fishmaws, K. Dhunjee and Co.; 25 logsheads 2 casks chutney, N. K. Jassawalla; 28 cwts. fishmaws, H. A. Mahomed; 14 bales goat and sheep skins, 4 bales cow hides, 2 bales hides fleshing, H. A. Oomar and Son; 2 casks chutney, Merwanji Poonjaji and Sons; 6 casks chutney D. D. Framji & Co.; 60 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 20 bales cow hides, A. Cassum.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia (s) 105 cwts. gum arabic, 105 cwts. gum kadaya, P. Jethabhoy; 550 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.; 1 bale woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL

Ariosto (s) 2,125 cwts. cotton seed, Sanday and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Ariosto (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

Hindoo (s) 2,000 tons

# HIGH COURT.

## ORIGINAL SIDE.

### ON APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

### "BLOWING HOT AND COLD."

*(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)*

MAHOMED HUSEIN SHEIKH AHMED MATIBA AND OTHERS *v.* RUGHNATH ATMARAM SAVANT AND OTHERS.

This was a notice of motion, dated the 19th September, on behalf of the plaintiffs for the appointment of a Receiver and interim injunction.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared in support of the notice on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared on behalf of the second and fifth defendants to show cause against the notice.

Mr. Jinnah appeared on behalf of the third and fourth defendants.

The facts are that the suit is filed by the plaintiffs (lessor) against the defendants (the first defendant being the original lessee and the other defendants being his sub-lessees), for a declaration that the lease of a large plot situate at Parel should be forfeited for certain breaches of covenant committed by the first defendant (i.e., the original lessee).

Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that the first defendant had absconded from Bombay. His client had applied before Mr. Justice Davar for an interim injunction and for the appointment of a Receiver. His Lordship had granted interim injunction. It was subsequently found that he had sub-leased the plots to the other defendants. Hence although the first defendant was prevented from taking the rents from the sub-lessees. The sub-lessees were not prevented by an injunction from paying the rent to the lessee.

Mr. Jinnah interrupted and submitted that before his learned friend proceeded further, the question was whether he had made out a case to come before his Lordship. Under the High Court Rules unless there was any urgency, a suit was to be heard by the Judge to whom it was assigned. This suit was assigned to Mr. Justice Davar.

Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that if his learned friend insisted that it should go before Mr. Justice Davar, he would have the suit before him. On Thursday Mr. Justice Davar would be back on the original side.

Mr. Mulla submitted that he had no objection to his Lordship's disposing of the matter.

Mr. Jinnah: They ought to pay my costs of to-day.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Why did you not object? You never did.

Mr. Jinnah: I did object.

Mr. Talyarkhan then read the correspondence.

Mr. Justice Macleod: Costs will be reserved. They will be disposed of by Mr. Justice Davar.

Mr. Jinnah said that in that case he did not object to his Lordship's hearing it and disposing of it. In fact, he should feel obliged by his Lordship's hearing it.

Mr. Justice Macleod: You first say, unless it is an urgent matter another Judge cannot hear it. Now you say you have no objection to my hearing it. You cannot blow hot and cold at the same time. Mr. Justice Davar will dispose of the costs.

## ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

### "PACCA ADATYAS."

### QUESTION OF MARGIN MONEY.

*(Before The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)*

DOLATRAM KUNDUMAL *v.* JAVERCHAND DALICHAND.

In this case the defendant was a commission agent doing business in Bombay. The plaintiff was a merchants. In 1912, the plaintiff appointed the defendant to act as "pacca adatyas" in cotton, linseed and other commodities. The terms of the contract which were arranged by correspondence according to which the plaintiff was to supply margin moneys to the defendant for transactions made by the defendant on plaintiff's account. Accordingly on the 31st July 1912, defendant, on plaintiff's instructions, purchased 400 bales of broach gin cotton for March, 1913, delivery at Rs. 314 per candy and 25 tons of linseed for May delivery at Rs. 10-11-3 per ton and on this the plaintiff deposited Rs. 3,800 as margin maney. Prices began to fall and from time to time, it was alleged by the defendant that he wrote to the plaintiff asking for more margin money which the plaintiff promised to send but never in fact did send. The result was that on August 21st 1902 the defendant, closed the contracts as he contended he had the power to do under the circumstances by selling 200 bales at Rs. 296 per candy and 200 bales at Rs. 298 and the 25 tons linseed at Rs. 10-11-9, and informed the plaintiff of the same. It was the defendant's contention that the plaintiff ignored this altogether and took no notice of the intimation. Prices began to rise again and the plaintiff on the 12th of March 1914, ignoring the closing contracts offered take delivery. The defendant intimated to him that the contracts were already closed whereupon the plaintiff filed this suit, alleging that the defendant was not entitled to close the contracts unless according to the term of the contract as mentioned in correspondence, he had obtained specific instructions from the plaintiff on that behalf. The plaintiff also alleged that he had sent a Hundi of Rs. 1,500 to the defendant for additional margin money which however the defendant denied having received. The plaintiff now further alleged that the margin money was not exhausted on the 21st of August, when the contracts were closed, as alleged by the defendant. The defendant in his account showed Rs 3,426 as direct loss resulting from the sale,— Rs. 235 for the commission due to him and Rs. 148 for brokerages. The plaintiff contended that the defendant had no right to deduct his commission from the margin money which was only a cover for direct loss on the transactions. He admitted that he was so entitled to deduct the brokerage as he had to go out of pocket for it. The plaintiff further contended that he ought to get credit for Rs.120 being the interest on the margin money, from the date of the deposit up to the "vaida" day.

The plaintiff claimed Rs. 7,000 being the difference, between the contract price which was Rs. 314 per candy and the market price which was Rs. 349 per candy on the due "vaida" date and for a refund of Rs. 3,800 the money deposited for margin.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod decided in the plaintiff's favour and decreed the claim with costs. Against this judgment the defendant appealed.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Kanga and the Hon. the Advocate General appeared for the respondent.

ENTITLED TO CLOSE CONTRACTS.

Mr. Setelvad on behalf of the appellant urged that it would be incorrect to say that the defendant was bound to wait till every pie of the margin money was exhausted. In a rapidly falling market, such as it was is the present case, there would be a drop of several rupees in the price per candy in a day and for every drop of a rupee in the price the margin money would be reduced by 200 rupees, on the transactions under consideration.

He further urged that the learned judge was wrong in holding that the commission should not be deducted from margin money. Both the direct loss on transaction and the commission stood on the same footing and the margin money was intended as a protection for monies which might become due as a result of dealing with a constituent, who was a complete stranger to the agent transacting business for him such as the plaintiff was to the defendant in this case.

As to the interest on Rs. 3,800 up to to March 1914, claimed by the plaintiff that was absurd on the face of it. Interest could be only be calculated up to the day on which the contracts were brought to an end and settled i.e., the 21st of August when the contracts were closed and on which day the defendants were enlitled to close the contracts.

Mr. Kanga on behalf of the respondent said that the defendant not enlitled to sell unless and until every rupee of the margin money had disappeared. "Exhausted" meant entirely disappeared and if the part reduction of the margin money had been intended the parties could have said so, but they had not.

Mr. Justice Daver: According to the custon the margin must always be kept up. The word "exhausted" means that as soon as a part of it goes that part would have to be replaced. After giving notice of the same the agent would be entitled to close Rs. 10 per candy would go off in a day,— a bad telegram from London may do it.

Mr. Kanga:—But that is not the contract. Both the parties intended that a certain sum should be margin money and if that was exhausted to close the contracts.

Mr, Kanga then cited English cases, 67 L. J. Q. B. 623 and 5 Times L. R. 613 to show that "exhaustion of cover" meant complete and not partial exhaustian. Mr. Kanga quoted certain letters of the defendant to show that he understood the contract in the same sense.

As to the inclusion of commission Mr. Kanga urged that margin money was only heard of in the transaction where the commission agent himself would suffer loss and might have to go out of pocket for it. It was only to cover these losses on which he would have to go out of pocket, that margin money was intended. Nobody heard of margin money to cover the commission of an agent in ordinary commission agency transactions.

As to the interest on Rs. 3,800 Mr. Kanga said that, really speaking the defendant had Rs. 3,920 in his hand, as interest was immediately ascertained till the "vaida" day up to which day he had a right to retain this sum with him and was bound to pay interest on the same.

DECREE REVERSED.

His Lordship the Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Court, after referring to the facts and the correspondence said that the only question was whether the defendants were right in treating the margin money as exhausted. It was not disputed that the commission charged at 6 annas per cent. on the purchase money came to Rs. 235-8-0 and the brokerage, payable by defendant on behalf of the plaintiff to Rs. 148-15-0. It was admitted that the Rs. 148 for brokerage were not actually due until the due date in March, 1913, and were properly chargeable against the mortgage money; but it was contended that the commission was not so chargeable and this view found favour with the learned judge in the Lower Court.

If the commission was chargeable against the margin money then the defendants were entitled to close the contracts; if not they had committed a breach of duty in closing the contracts.

The plaintiff said that it was a breach of duty and that he was entitled to recover Rs. 7,000 from the defendants. In the opinion of their Lordships the defendants were entitled to charge commission against margin money. It was quite clear upon letters that the defendants wished to protect themselves entirely in these transactions, against the plaintiff, who was a stranger to them. There was no reason why they should not wish to protect themselves as much with regard to the commission as with regard to the losses suffered on the transactions.

The ordinary rule was stated in S. 221 of the Indian Contract Act. According to that commission and disbursements made by an agent on behalf of a principal stood on the same footing as regards the claim of the agent against the principal. There was nothing in the correspondence which should induce their Lordships to suppose that it was understood either by the plaintiff or the defendant that the margin money was confined to cover disbursion only and not to cover the commission. It was contended that the plaintiff was entitled to the interest on margin money up to the "vaida" day. If however the transactions were properly closed on the 21st of August then the margin money was properly applied.

The decree of the Lower Court was reversed with all costs.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

33-14-931-13—Sen B & Co. Aishabai widow v Chandulal Khushalji a firm Dikshit & P.

36-14—In Re G & Wd's Act VIII of 1890 & Re Tyaballi Abdulalli a minor—Wadia G & Co. Tyabally Abdulally v Adamji Rajbhoy Patel & Ez.

37-14-703-13—Daphtary F & D Bhimji Mulji Raval and anr v Turner Hoare & Co. a firm Crawford B & Co. for Postponment. O. S.

38-14-744-14—Bhimji & Co. Shrinivasdas Bavri v Mokerbai widow and ors Shroff D & D.

40-14-344-12—Bhimji & Co. Kanji Hirji v. Narotum Anandji Mans H M & Co. Suit for hearing and final disposal. O. S.

939-14—Craigie B & C Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy, v Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and ors Payne & Co., Craigie B & C.

Appeals tor hearing and final disposal.

61-13-1016-12—Mans H M & Co. Narrotam Anandji v. Jamnadas Vithaldas Madh K & C.

3-14-1201-12—1276-12—Chitnis M & K Manaji Kaverji Raje Shirke, v Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil Khanderao L Mehta

29-14—184-14—J. A. Vallis Damodhar Balwant Joshi v. The Central Bank of India L and anr. Ardeshar H D & Co. S. C. Ct.

31-14-731/27983-12—Madhi K & Co. Poonja Jairam v Hirji Mulji and anr Daph F & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

544-13—Khunderao L & M Jeereep Tija & Co. a firm v Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Judah & Solomon.

1145-13—Motichand and D Shaik Esufalli Sullimanji Mulla v Ebramji Rajbhai Mulla.

622-14—Jehangir M & Soraji Vernon & Co. a firm v R Ouplic & ors.

686-14—Pandia & Co. Jeewanlal Dewsey v. Hajarimal Soganchand Shamji & anr.

687-14—Pandia & Co. Jeewanlal Dewsey v. Pragdin Shankerdayal a firm.

432-14—Madhowji K & Ch J Pearson & Co. a firm v Bamansha Rustomji Gotla.

999-14—Ardeshir H D Oosman Jamal v Mumzaj Jehan Begum Nasrullakhan Craigie B & Co.

917-14—Matubhai J & M The National Financing and Comr. Corpn Ld. v Nagardas Laldass Shroff Ardeshir H D & Co.

558-14—Judah & Solomon Jafferjee Hassanalli Shaik Usman Abdul Karim Mulji & Tha.

606-14—Little & Co. J H Billimoria & Co. a firm v Tricumji Ludha & ors.

663-14—Payne & Co. The Same Keshowrao Suntokerao Vaitil Judah & Sol.

761-14—Edgelow G W & Co. Vrajlal Mohunji Mulji v Dewchand Parekh Dubash & Co.

806-14—Vachha & Co. Messrs. Khuna Bhaga & Co. a firm v. Reubon Solomon & anr.

807-14—Vachha & Co. The Same v The Samed

811-14—Little & Co. Narsis Pulhar v A Cecil Cole.

812-14—Amin & Desai Kalidas Narayendas & Bros. v Jethabhai Narain & anr.

823-14—Shroff D & Dh Prithiraj Jethmal a firm v Bhilla Chandra Sing, a firm. Sabnis & Co.

849-14—Surajmal & Co. Ranga Panna & Co. a firm v Harjiwan Virji and ors Little & Co.

863-14—Malvi H M & R Ganeshdas Gangadas v Ganeshdas Utamchand & ors.

920-14—Captain & V Haji Noor Mahomed a firm v Cassam Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed Abdulla Mukri & ors.

955-14—Surajmal & Co. Dewji Govindji & Co. a firm v Khimji Manji.

969-14—Mulla and Mulla C Vochaid & Co. a firm v Khalil bin Mohomed Mishari Payne & Co.

972-14—Bhai K and Gir Basil N. Lang v. Lakhmidas Ramdas & Co. a firm.

978-14—Bhai K and Gir Hirachand Sankal chand & Co a firm v. Venichand Fatechand.

980-14—Hiralal & Co. Pestomji Dadabhoy Padshaw v Multani Purmal Odermal.

981-14—Bicknell M R & Co. The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. v. Poonamchand Tulsiram and anr.

983-14—Mulla & Mulla Basel N. Lang v Maganlal Buderbhai.

986-14—Purmanand Jhoverchand Thackersey v Pranjiwandas Brijwallabhdas Jehangir M & Somji.

988-14—Malvi H M & R Messrs. Shamchander Narsinghdas a firm v Dhanalal Hiralal Manecklal & Co.

995-14—Chitnis M & K Ganpatrao Pundlic Dhumatkar and anr v. Manaji Kuverji Raje Sherke.

1001-14—Motichand & D Ishwardas Mody a firm v. Primraj Dwarkadas Bhattar.

1003-14—Khimderao L & M Madan Gopal Ramjidas a firm v. Bhadurmal Mahadev a firm.

1014-14—Unwalla P & P Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Manilal Purshotamdas Kapole & anr.

1015-14—Unwalla P & P the same a firm v. Motiram Bechar Nandvana & ors. Mirza M & M.

1016-14—Unwalla P & P The same a firm v. The same.

1017-14—Payne & Co. Valibhai Fattabhai a firm v. Ebramji Dawoodbhai & anr.

1019-14—Khimderao L & M Jerup Jithaji & Co. a firm v. Khumbhar Jugjiwan Raisey Raja.

1023-14—Motichand & D Hindooji Krishnaji a firm v. Somappa Miramappa Shindji Shroff W & Dh.

1028-14—Mulla and Mulla Indersing Jasraj & anr. v. Akhiraj Asharam Dhiran.

1041-14—Payne & Co. Ghilla Assoria v. Sha Moowaya Megraj.

1046-14—Edgelow G W & Co. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebranim & Co. a firm v. Hassanalli Sullemanji Payne & Co.

1056-14—Natubhai H M The Bombay Bank ug Co. Ld. in liquidation v. Ganpat Narayan Kulkarni.

1057-14—Surajmal & Co. Basil N Lang v Sha Ghella Maneck.

1058-14—Jehangir S M & H Bomonji Pestonji Vachha v Goolam Hoosein Karamsey.

1063-14—Edglow G W & Co. Gangaram Chabildas a firm v Manecekchand Sakharam and ors.

1066-14—Payne & Co. The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. v. N. D. Harilal R.

1088-14—Khunderao L & N Soorting Navlaji & Co. a firm v Arjun Savliaram Sherkar & ors.

1079-14—Chitis M & R Shivji Nursey v. Pir Hydershaw bin Pir Bawa Misya.

1084-14—Pestonji E & K & Co. Meherjibhai Framji Mehta v Jehangir Jamshedji Ichaporia.

1086-14—Motichand & D Messrs. Gowa Vejpal and Co. a firm v Bai Gasbai widow.

1088-14—Mans H M & Co. Ramjan Magdaji v Usman Narsoo alias Usman Narsudin Jamsetji R & D.

1128-14—Mulla and Mulla Pirosha Byramji Avasea v Kasturchand Bansilal. Undefended New Long Causes.

754-14—Tyebji D. & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v Devedas Vandravandas.

846-14—Payne & Co. The Official Assignee of Bombay & anr v Leonard Rosenthal and Freres a firm.

934-14—Madhowji K & Ch M T Halai & ors v Ranchordas Varjiwandas. For Consent Decree.

962-13—S A Tyobji for a pauper Keshao Nathoo Kolvankar v Bhagwant Shankar Sinde & anr In Person.,

Matrimonial Suit.

859-14—Patell & Ez. Deborati Easther Somake v. Barook Joseph Henraj Sowake.

Reference (in Court.)

4-06—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v Lady Mankorebai Widow & ors Smetham B & Co. Daphtary F & D.

Short Cause.

1009-14—Payne & Co. Pallanji Edulji & Son a firm v Babaji Dossabhoy Patel Shroff D & D.

Commercial Causes.

883-14—Craigie B & C The Textile Manfg. Co. Ld., & anr v. Turner Morrison & Co Ld Little & Co.

Long Causes.

1038-13—Mehta D & L. Kuppa Dolla & Co a firm v. Parvatibai Widow and anr. Malvi H M & R.

304-14—Mehta D & L Kuppa Dolla & Co. a firm v. Parvatibai Widow & anr. Malvi Part Head 5-10-14.

385-14—Bhai K & G Kasturbai widow v. Rambai widow Tyab D & Co.

182-14—Ed. G W & Co Bhaichand Kallianchand v. Abdul Latiff Haji Somar & ors. Tyabji D & Co. Moti & D. Daph. F & D.

337-14—Nadershaw & D Haji Gulam Hoosein Haji Moosa v. Haji Ebrahim Tyb. & anr. Rajh N & Co.

348-14—Khandirao L & M Ramchandra Kondaji Kadus Kaz v. Laxmibai widow & anr. Smetham B & Co.

276-13—Tyabji D & Co. Venilal Vijbhukandas a firm v. Vithaldas Jaikissundas & Co. a firm Madh. K & Ch.

354-14—Jehangir S M & H Hemaji Vajechand a firm v. Bhava Rupaji and anr. Jam. E & D.

627-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Champsey Ghella and anr v Dwarkadas Lalcobhoy & anr. Sunderdas and Co.

667-14—Matu J & M Govind Tukaram Shivalkai v. Vithal Ramji Arekar & anr. Dastur & Co Mirza M & M.

363-13—Daph F & D Vithaldas Kaleanji Kapadia v. Kaleandas Gopaldas & anr. Motichand & D Manecklal & Co.

313-14—Edjelow G W & Co. Messrs Garlic & Co a firm v Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co a firm Little & Co.

Before The Prothonotory in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

19-14—P P No In Person Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan & ors Surajmal & Co.

23-14—In Person Ganesh Motiram and ors v Motiram Naron & ors.

Thana Court Suit No 318-27-14 In person Shaik Mahomed Shaik Oosman v Rayi Nensi Wani.

## MANCHESTER MAN'S HEROISM.

### SAVED THE REGIMENT.

A wounded corporal of the Northumberland Fusiliers, now in hospital, has told the following story:—

We occupied an exposed position on the left on the Aisne, and one night we only escaped being wiped out by mere chance, combined with as fine a deed of heroism as I have ever heard of. There was a man of the Manchester Regiment was was lying close to the German lines terribly wounded. He happened to overhear some conversation between German soldiers, and being familiar with the language he gathered that they intended to attack the position we held that night.

"In spite of his wounds he decided to set out to warn us of the danger, and he started on the weary tramp of over five miles. He was under fire from the moment he got to his feet, but he stumbled along in spite of that, and soon got out of range. Later he ran into a patrol of Uhlans, but before they saw him he dropped to earth and shammed death. They passed without a sign, and then he resumed his weary journey. By this time the strain had told on him, and his wound began to bleed, marking his path towards our lines with thin red streaks.

"In the early morning, just half an hour before the time fixed for the German attack, he staggered into one of our advanced posts, and managed to tell his story to the officer in charge before collapsing in a heap. Thanks to the information he gave we were ready for the Germans when they came, and beat them off; but his anxiety to warn us had cost him his life. The doctors said that the strain had been too much for him, and next day he died."

### SOME HUMANE GERMANS.

"Not all Germans are cruel," says a private of the Black Watch in hospital at Newcastle. "On the Aisne I was lying for hours wounded. A German came along and bound up my wound under heavy fire. When he had made me ship-shape he was going to clear off, but a stray bullet caught him, and he fell dead close beside me."

"After Soissons," says Corporal Houston, of the Seaforths, "I was lying on the field badly wounded. Near by was a young fellow of the Northamptonshire Regiment. Standing over him was a German infantryman holding a water-bottle to his lips and trying to soothe him. The wounded man was delirious, and kept calling, 'Mother, are you there? all the time. The German seemed to understand, for he passed his hand gently over the feverish brow and caressed the poor lad as tenderly as any woman might have done. Death came at last, and as the soul of the wounded man passed to its last account I saw the German trying to hide his tears."

Private T. Bayley, 5th Irish Lancers, writing to his brother says:—

"Have you ever tried cooking a dinner under shell-fire? It's about as exciting as anything you could have in this world. Yesterday we were in the firing-line, and as there was no prospect of relief we had to make a spit and roast some fowls we had been given by the villagers. Just when they were doing nicely, and we were going around to turn them, the Germans found the range, and shells began to drop all round. We had to lie low, and when there was a lull one of us would rush out and turn the nearest bird, and then run back again under cover.

"We got them cooked all right, but two of our chaps were killed outright and four injured. That's a big bill to pay for a dinner; but soldiers are like beggars, they can't be choosers. Out here is no place for the faint hearts, and we want only real men, who are afraid of nothing. I hope we shall get them."

## THE VINDICATION OF BENGAL.

### A POLICE OFFICER'S TESTIMONY

Sir Henry Cotton has received the following letter from a distinguished British police officer, now retired, who has had long experience in Bengal:

"I cannot refrain from writing a few lines to congratulate you on the complete vindication of your estimate of the people of India—and especially of the Bengali—afforded by the display of loyalty and devotion to the Crown that we have just witnessed.

"I never thought the Bengalis as a race to be either cowardly or disloyal. They were dissatisfied with their treatment by the Government of India, and endeavoured to remedy this state of things by means of the Congress. The Government of India unfortunately resented this, and treated them as would-be rebels. The Criminal Investigation Department was formed, and they were treated like criminals.

"If the Government would forbid the C.I.D. from hunting up cases of 'sedition' and would themselves make a real attempt to redress grievances, we should, I think, have no more assassinations and futile prosecutions. The present Government has been doing this, and with good effect; but seem, lately to have made a false step in rehabilitating the C.I.D. after abolishing it.

"The Indians have now proved that we need not fear their trying to upset our rule, and I hope they will be trusted and treated more liberally in the future."


"HERCULES" UNFADEABLE ENGLISH WASHING DRESSES.

CHILDRENS DEPARTMENT ON FIRST FLOOR FOR SMART, SERVICEABLE, UNFADEABLE, INEXPENSIVE, SCHOOL FROCKS.

"HERCULES" No. 7906.
Smart style in Hercules cloth Magyar blouse with collar and cuffs of plain material.
The skirt is finished with dainty printed border.
In Navy, Bulcher, Pink.
Size: 30 in.
Rs. 3-4.
Other sizes in stock.

JUST THE THING FOR SCHOOL WEAR. FAST COLORS FOR WASHING.

SAFE IN THE STRONGEST SUN. ABSOLUTELY UNFADEABLE. HERCULES PRINT STANDS HARD WEAR.

"HERCULES" No. 7924.
A useful school frock of Hercules Cloth. White ground with colored spots and plain border. Pipings of plain color on yoke, cuffs and belt.
Size: 20 in.
Rs. 2-4
Other sizes in stock.

"HERCULES" No. 7894.
A dainty litt'e frock, white ground, colored spots, pipings to match. Smart fancy printed collar as sketch.
Colours: Mauve, Reseda, Saxe.
Sizes: 28 to in. 36 in.
Rs. 2-15 to 3-15
Other sizes in proportion.

"HERCULES" No. 7896.
Made from the renowned Hercules Washing Print. Guaranted by the manufacturers to be absolu ely fast colour.
Plain colour, piped stripe and fancy border to finish skirt.
Navy, Pink. Saxe.
Size: 24 in.
Rs. 2-12.
Other sizes in stock.

HERCULES ! HERCULES !! HERCULES !!!

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ld.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

HORNBY ROAD.

"HERCULES" No. 7885.
This little frock is made from white ground Hercules cloth, with neat stripes and fancy border. Collar, tie and cuffs of plain material.
Size: 24 ins.
Rs. 3-0

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY, Nov. 9.

Bombay Corporation, Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Parsee General Hospital, annual meeting at Mr. Petit's office, 6 p.m.
In Aid of Belgian War Relief Fund, subscription Dance by Bombay branch of ex-soldiers' Society of India and Burma, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel H. Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

November 10

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending November 14th, Corpl. R. Eilis.
2. Riding School for all members daily from 7-15 a.m.
3. It is notified for information that the Inspector of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Wednesday morning, the 11th instant. Rendevous Gymkhana Maidan at 7 a.m., punctually. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with arms. Every members must attend unless he obtains leave, or medical certificate. Recruits who have not passed out of the Riding School to parade dismounted.
4. A Veterinary Class will be held on Wednesday evening at 5-30 p.m. at the Riding School
5. Thursday evening the 12th instant, there will be an advanced equitation drill for Officers, N. C. Officers and members of the Corps at 5-30 p.m., at the Riding School. Dress.—Drill Order, khaki with arms.
6. Leave.—The following N. C. Officers and Troopers are granted leave of absence.
   Corpl. C. G. Stileman, to 18th December 1914.
   Trooper Borrissow, to 12th November or such longer period as his services may be required by Government.
   Trooper D. Moir, one month medical certificate.

(Sd.) R. A. SPENCE, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bo. Light Horse.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

Nov. 9.

411. Parades.—Tuesday and Thursday Mahaluxmi as usual.
Wednesday 11th instant:—15 pr. Gun drill Headquarters at 7-0 a.m. Proficiency Class; Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Members must bring note books and pencils.
Thursday 12th instant; 15 pr. Detachments parade at Headquarters 6-30 a.m. For Inspection by the Inspector of Volunteers in India. Morse Signalling Class Commences on Friday 13th instant, at 7 a.m Outside Commercial Gymkhana Gate.
Saturday 14th instant; Drill and Fort Manning Mahaluxmi; Parade outside Grant Road Station 4-40 p.m.
412. Promotions, Appointments and Resignations.—Extract from Gazette of India dated 30th October, 1914, No. 980, Edward Leonard Bagshawe to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 24th September, 1914.
No. 2 Company:—C.Q.M.S. Clyne to be C.S.M. Vice Barker Reserve.
Sergeant Graveston to be C.Q.M.S. Vice Clyne promoted.
Corpl. Binks, to be Sergt. Vice Graveston premoted.
Bombr. Navin to be Corpl. Vice Binks Promoted.
a/Br. Sargant to be Bombr Vice Navin promoted.
Gunner Petch to be a/Bombr. Vice Sargant promoted.
a/Bombr. Hallahan to be Bombr. to complete establisht.
Gunner Irvine appointed a/Br. to complete establishment.
Gunner Petty J. a/Br. to complete establisht.
Gunner Robinson a/Br. Vice a/Br. Goodsir reverted to Gunner.
E. E. Company:—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the Strength of the Corps from 4th instant. No. 4 C.S. M., H. Todman. No. 9 Sergt. P. Greenstead to be C.S.M. vice Todman resigned.
413. Leave.—The undernamed has been granted an extension of leave from 2nd to 15th November 1914. No. 697, Sergt. T. Hatton.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

November, 10.

925. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Motor Reserve (and Special Reserve), at Head-Quarters at 5-30 p.m., with cars on Wednesday, 11th instant.
947. Company parades for the week ending November 14:—
"A" Company, on Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Thursday, at 7 am.,
m Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. at Head-quarters, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
Recruits and Reserve.—Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Khaki Shirts and Shorts or uniform must be worn at Company drills. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
"C" Company Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday 11th instant, Company parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m., prompt. Dress.—Uniform, Drill Orders with Helmets.
Signallers.—Until further notice, Cyclist Signallers will parade on Thursday and Friday at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., prompt. Dress.—Mufti.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Recruits, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana and Thursday at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the recruits of "G" Company, on the abovementioned days.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m., Dress.—Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class. Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.
948. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Wednesday 11th instant, Motor Cyclist Class Firing.
Thursday 12th instant, "F" Company. Class Firing.
Friday 13th instant. "H" Company, Class Firing.
Saturday 14th instant, "C" Company, Class Firing.
Sunday 15th instant, "B" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their recruits.
904. Instruction Officers.—The Parade for this purpose will take place until further orders at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Wednesdays only. Time and dress as before. Officers should make every effort to attend.
949. Training.—It is notified for information that Officers Commanding companies can now obtain at Head-Quarters leaflets on Guard and Sentries. These are to be carefully followed in carrying out the Syllabus of Training already issued.
882. Clothing.—Regimental Order No. 832 of 26-9-14, is republished for information:—The Clothing Stores will be open for issue of clothing from 5-30 to 7 p.m., daily except Saturdays.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

## STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m.
March.—"Per Aspera ad Astra" .....Urbach
Overture.—"La Couronne D'Dr" .....Hermann.
Valse.—"Where my Caravan has rested" Lohr.
Selection.—"The Mikado" .....Sullivan.
Intermezzo.—"Secrets" .....Ancliffe.
Melodies from.—"The Quaker Girl" Monckton.
Two Step.—"Allaboard for Dixie Land" Cobb.
RULE BRITANNIA.
GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

## THE WAR WITH TURKEY.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" issued yesterday extended to Turkey and Turkish subjects the Proclamations and Orders in Council already in force relating to the war.

## THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES AND CASH.

Mohanlal Hargovindas, a dealer in scents, in Bhajipala Street, Bombay, has reported to the police the theft of a bag containing currency notes and cash for Rs. 600, which, he says, were stolen from a cash box in his shop between 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. on Sunday.

## BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association a public lecture illustrated by magic lantern slides was delivered by Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chavan, in Marathi on "Malaria" on Sunday at Chickalwady. There was a large crowded audience from the various chawls occupied by mill-hands and others. Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji occupied the chair.

## DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, no cases of either plague or cholera were reported in Bombay city. There were, however, four attacks of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes on Sunday was 59, as compared with 81 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 79 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday was 2,073, only two out of which were found to be plague-stricken, one of the plague rats was found in Mandvi and the other in the Market section.

## ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

Mr. H. P. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu named Gopal Dhunji, aged about 21 years, whose body was found lying below the stone breakwater, opposite the Chrney Road Gardens, on Sunday evening. The evidence showed that the deceased had suffered from fits from infancy and did not work. He went out for a bathe on Sunday and did not return.

A verdict of death from accidental drowning was recorded.

## WAR FUND ENTERTAINMENT.

There was a highly successful performance of the Hindustani play 'Bhoel Bhoolaya' (Shakespear's Twelfth Night) on Thursday last at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, by the members of the New Alfred Theatrical Co., under the patronage and in the presence of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon. The performance had been got up by Mrs. Framroze A. Vakil and Miss Serene M. Cursetji in aid of the War Fund, with the co-operation of Mr. Maneckji Master, the proprietor of the theatrical company, and its unqualified success is due to the untiring exertions of the two ladies who promoted it.

Their Excellencies arrived at 9-35 p.m., and after they had been received by Miss S. M. Cursetji and by Lady Pierse, in the unavoidable absence of Mrs. F. A. Vakil, they were conducted to their seats, after which a flash light photo was taken by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. The whole house had been prettily decorated by flags kindly lent by Lady Pierse, the floral decorations being in charge of Mr. Irani, Florist, of Merwan Baug, Byculla.

After the first Act Sir N. G. Chandavarkar in a short speech thanked their Excellencies for their attendance after which a scene for the second Act was played and their Excellencies were then garlanded and left amidst the cheers of the audience. The receipts came to about Rs. 2,400.

The Hon. Secretaries desire to mention that the following persons heartily co-operated with them in making this performance a sucess:—Lady Pierse, Mr. Maneckji Master, the proprietor of the New Alfred Theatrical Company, Messrs. Dewjee Canji, Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Irani, Florist, of Merwan Baug Byculla, Mr. Menezes, of the Imperial Band, Mr. Jehangir Lentin, Electrician, and various charitable ladies and gentlemen who bought one rupee tickets for distribution among the poor and middle classes. Miss Serene M. Cursetjee and Mrs. Framroze A. Vakil also gratefully thank all who helped by buying and promoting the sale of tickets, and Mr. Cawasji B. Boman Beheram and Mr. D. B. Tapia and others who rendered assistance in many ways.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### BOMBAY BANKING CO. CASE.

### ACCUSED COMITT ED TO SESSIONS.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, lately manager of the Bombay Banking Co., now in liquidation, his nephew, Malad Ganesh Kothavle, and Rupchand Sarupchand, proprietor of the Wai Motor Car Company, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 65,000, falsification of accounts and abetment. The first two accused are also charged with breach of trust in respect of an amount of Rs. 18,793. Mr. G. K. Gadgil, barrister and Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader, defended the second and third accused, respectively. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister, watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Vaidya, a director of the Bank.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, have already been reported.

Inspector Morris said he had a few more witnesses, whose names would be mentioned in the indictment.

The accused reserved their statements for the High Court, adding that they would give the names of their witnesses to the Clerk of the Crown.

Mr. Gadgil submitted that there was no case against the second accused to justify his being committed to the sessions.

His Worship committed all the accused to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

## DISHONEST SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sabaji charged Underia Gontia with the theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at about Rs. 175.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused under an alias was working as a domestic servant in the employ of Uma Shunker at Thakoredwar. On the 16th ultimo he left this service, and on the same day the complainant found the watch and chain missing. He informed the police, and the accused was arrested in the Colaba District.

He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

## A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

On Saturday last the case in which Framji Pallonji Pastakia, had been charged by Oodeyram Fullokji, a Marwari Shroff, with breach of trust in respect of a silk saree worth about Rs. 100 was disposed of at the Bandra Police Court by Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate.

The parties having settled their differences out of court an application was made to the Magistrate for the withdrawal of the charge, which was granted, and the accused discharged.

## THEFT IN THE DOCKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Satalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Cassam charged a Municipal sweeper, named Natha Rama, with the theft of two dynamos which were lying in No. 8 shed, Alexandra Docks. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In the second paper of Mathematics for the examinations of Intermediate in Arts and Science containing questions on Differential Calculus and Analytical Geometry, there are two questions, viz., questions Nos. 4 and 5 which are from matter outside the University Syllabus. They are given in Baker's Analytical Geometry under articles 142 and 175, at pages 129 and 156 respectively, which portion is not included in the said University Syllabus.

The students, therefore, were at a double disadvantage: firstly they spent their time in trying to solve these questions, under the belief, that these questions were from the matter included in the prescribed course. Consequently, the time spent in the vain effort could not be properly utilized in solving other questions. Secondly, they lost their chance of solving two questions from their prescribed course.

Under these circumstances, it is humbly suggested that the examiners will be kind enough to take into consideration the abovementioned facts and deal with the examinees with fair justice and equity.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT'S FRIEND.

## NEW MASONIC TEMPLE AT LONAVLA.

### LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

On Saturday last the residents of Lonavla witnessed the ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stone of a Masonic Temple. The Rt. Wor. District Grand Master of Bombay, W. A. Haig Brown, Esq., J.P., assisteed by his Deputy Mr. C. B. Robinson, J.P. and supported by many prominent Masons including the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. MacBain, Dr. C. F. Efford, Mr. F. W. Creswell, Mr. J. F. Pennock, D. G. Secy., and others journeyed from Bombay to perform this ceremony.

The District Grand Lodge was opened and a procession formed which, headed by the G. I. P. Band proceeded to the site of the new Temple. The proceedings opened by the singing of "All people that on earth do dwell" followed by prayer. A handsome Silver Trowel was presented by the Lodge to the D. G. M. who then laid and tested the stone. The District Grand Master then poured thereon Corn, Wine and Oil as symbols of Plenty, Joy and Peace.

The Patriarchal blessing was pronounced and the procession re-formed and again headed by the band returned to the temporary Lodge Room.

## IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 26,03,614-13-9; Sixth Instalment from Sindh Branch, Rs. 20,000; Second Instalment from Poona Branch, Rs. 15,000; Seventh instalment from Dharwar Branch, Rs. 11,000; Subscriptions from Nasik Branch, Rs. 6,433-12-3; General Fund of the District Grand Lodge, Rs. 5,000; Subscriptions from Ratnagiri Branch, Rs. 5,000; Eleventh Instalment from Thana District, Rs. 4,492-11-0; Board of Directors B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co., London, Rs. 3,750; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 2,457-3-6; Subscriptions from Sholapur Branch, Rs. 2,130-13-1; Officers and Men Ahmedabad District Police, Rs. 2,055-12-10; Second instalment from Rajkote Branch, Rs. 2,000; Subscriptions from Palanpur, Rs. 1,870; Rewakantha and Panchmahals Branch Sunth State, Rs. 1,792; Subscriptions from Ahmednagar, Rs. 1,645-12-2; Staff and Employees Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd., Rs. 1,595; Second Instalment from People of Cambay, 1,512-7-9; Messrs. The Bombay Gas Co., Ld., Rs. 1,000; Staff of David Sassoon and Co.'s Cotton and Silk Mills, Rs. 976-12-6; Panchmahals and Rewakantha Agency thro. Thandar Pandits Mewas, Rs. 938-8-0; 13th instalment from Kolaba District, Rs. 833-15-9; Public of Dhrol State, 800; Subscriptions from Rajkote Branch, 709; Miscellaneous Subscriptions from Deesa Cantonment, Rs. 504-3-6; Subscriptions from Dohad, Rs. 449-3-3; Profits of a Dance held in the Town Hall of the Old Boys of the B. E. S. Boys' High School, Rs 415; Sixth Instalment from the Mahomedans of Ahmedabad, Rs. 400; Subscriptions from Bushire, Rs. 365; Mill Staff of Emperor Edward S. & M. Co., Rs. 291-10-0; Residents of Lakhpat Taluka, Rs. 272-1-6; S. R. Bomenji Esq., Rs. 200; Lodge Aryan No. 1709 E. C., Rs. 200; People of Malwan Taluka, Rs. 173-12-0; Marine Transport Officers and Staff Alexandra Docks, Rs. 160; The Tinnivelly Tamils of Dharavi, Rs. 153-8-0; Khan Bahadur Maneckji Nanabhoy, Deesa, Rs 151; Messrs. Ardeshir D. Wadia & Co., & Office Staff, Rs. 150; Loco and Carriage Department Staff B. B. & C. I. Ry., Rs. 121-14-0; People of Khed Taluka, Rs. 121-8-0; Masters and Boys Robert Money School, Rs 110; Patell Gomedram Jeewabhai, Rs. 101; Loco Carriage Staff B. B. & C. I Ry. Ratlam, Rs 100; Messrs. Spencer and Co., Rs. 100; Residents of Bhuj Taluka Rs. 95-8-0; Residents of Chiplun Taluka, Rs. 92-8-0; Residents of Ratnagiri Taluka, Rs. 87-14-0; Bogasra Sorathia, Dasa and Visha Mahajans, Rajkote, Rs. 80; Panch Mahals District and Rewakantha Agency thro Mamlatdar, Kalol, Rs. 76-12-0; Sport money collected from passengers per S. S. "Massilia" Rs 67-8-0; Seven subscribers of Mohi Bridge Works, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Rs. 54; Lodge Friendship, Rs. 50; G. V. Bhachich, Rs. 50; Staff and Workmen Ahmedabad G. & M. Co. (2nd Instalment), Rs. 40; Subscriptions from Dapoli Taluka, Rs. 32-11-6; Third Instalment Ahmedabad Municipality Staff, Rs. 32; Third Instalment from Gunager Municipal Staff Rs. 28-14-1; Third Instalment from Ratnagiri Town, Rs. 28-13-4; Inhabitants of Nanaus near Swaminarayan Temple, Rs. 26; Patel Hiralal Valabhai, Vala State, Rs. 25; New Maharashtra Cricket Club, Dadar, Rs. 25; Banker Chunilal Nagindas, Deesa, Rs. 25; Some of the people of Porebunder State Rs. 20; Members of the G. I. P. Ry., Catholic Employees Association, Rs. 20; E. J. Davar Esq., Rs. 20; Additional Subscriptions from Residents of Deesa Cantonment, Rs. 16-13-6; Bejonji N. Todywala Esq., Rs. 15; Jain Vidharam Dalsukhram, Ahmedabad, Rs. 15; Station Master Kala Kand, Dist., Indore, Rs. 13-12-0; Subjects of Kadana State, Rs. 13; K. V. Bhide Esq., Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 22; Total Rs. 27,04,913-10-1.

## THE NAVAL FUND.

Lady Peirse acknowledges the following additional donations received in response to her appeal for the "Naval Fund" in connection with the "Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund." Donations for this fund should be sent to Messrs. Cox and Co., Bankers, Hornby Road, Bombay, who have been authorised to receive and give receipts for such donations.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount already acknowledged. ... | 3,380 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. P. D. Pattani ..... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| The Nasirabad Brigade ..... | 140 | 11 | 0 |
| The Widows' Mite ..... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Anthony ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| L. G. ..... | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| | 3,662 | 3 | 0 |

Gifts in kind have been received in response to Lady Peirse's appeal from the following:—A friend, F. Framroze, The Ladies of Poona, Mrs. Vihart, Women's Patriotic League of Karachi, "Medicine," H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Limdi, The Women of Bombay, and three anonymous donors.

## "INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO."

We are informed that the Managing Committee of the above Institute has remitted to Sir James Begbie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, a sum of Rs. 181-7-9 being the profit of a dance held by them on 10th October in aid of the War Fund.

## STAMP REVENUE OF THE PRESIDENCY.

A report reviewing the Stamp Administration of the Presidency and dealing with the Stamp Revenue for the official year 1913-14 has been published. The sales of Postage Stamps from the Bombay Depot, which amounted during 1913-14 to Rs. 54,42,527, have not been treated in this report.

The gross receipts from all sources both under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act have continued to rise:—1913-14, Rs. 35,61,762, Stamp Act; Rs. 39,71,104, Court Fees Act; total Rs. 75,32,866.

Realizations during the year 1913-14 have thus amounted to Rs. 75,32,866, a figure which has never been reached in former years. The actual revenue for the triennial period, ending 1913-14 irrespective of the figures for unified stamps was Rs. 2,07,64,518 and thus exhibits an average annual increase of Rs. 7,61,709. Bombay City was responsible for nearly 52 per cent. of the whole income for the year and for Rs. 2,20,459 out of the total increase of Rs. 6,83,371.

## ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the outward Mail's of the 24th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday next.

Major L. H. Baldwin, 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkhas, died at Calcutta on Friday of heart disease.

## DESTITUTION AT RHEIMS.

### LIFE IN WINE CELLARS.

The Paris correspondent of "The Standard" writing on Oct. 12 states that he had just had a conversation with a very righteously indignant refugee from Rheims, some of whose remarks were most interesting. "I am perfectly astounded," the latter said, "to find how ignorant you in Paris are of what has been happening in our city and all the country round. We in Rheims have had a long occupation by the Germans and a perpetual bombardment ever since. I was sitting in my study when the first shell that fell near our quarter exploded on the ground floor of a house opposite, blowing away all the front. It seemed as if the whole building must come down. I hurried all my people into the cellars, where we have lived for most of the time since.

"It is not very pleasant to live underground for twenty days at a stretch, as you may imagine. In a day or two food fell short, and for three weeks I have not eaten any meat, so that the dinner I had at the club in Paris last night has rather disagreed with me. To see the way the Parisians are feasting and spending money in luxurious living whilst half the land is starved out disgusted me. My regular diet has been beans boiled in water simply. My cook and footman declared they would rather die of hunger than eat such stuff, but they soon had to come to it.

### KICKED THE GERMANS.

"All the comparatively rich had first to contribute to raise money for the Germans, and then keep the refugees and the poor population alive. I had several hundreds to look after in my country house and a large property I have close to Rheims. When I went out there I came upon three or four Germans fighting with my steward and strangling him. I dashed in, kicking and ouffing them, and shouting at them in German to desist, and they ran away at once. They are so disciplined that they almost instinctively obey any semblance of authority. Besides which, any of them caught in mischief are promptly shot—at least, this was so at Rheims.

"I had a visit in my own house from a great, hulking Saxon, who, after inspecting my drawing-room, chose two valuable vases and was walking off with them. I asked him if he were a soldier or a burglar. If he was the former I should at once report him, and if the latter I should defend myself and property. He sheepishly said that he wanted a 'souvenir.' I told him to follow me, and offered him a painting of the Kaiser I happened to have, but he refused very bluntly, and in the end was obliged to content himself with a packet of tobacco.

"Although at first a good deal of wine was stolen, they afterwards pretended to pay with orders on their own Government, which, of course, we could never cash. They never ventured into any of the great champagne cellars, which are like catacombs, seeming to be afraid of some trick being played upon them, but they helped themselves pretty freely in the hotels and all private houses. By the time they cleared out Rheims was also cleared of food and drink, and is still in the greatest want. All the papers devote columns to the destruction of the cathedral, but nobody appears to have said a word about the complete destitution that reigns."

## WHAT AN INVASION MEANS.

### A LESSON FOR BRITONS.

The "Morning Post" publishes the following letter written by an officer at the front, and despatched on September 21:—

"We have had awful weather the last ten days, nothing but rain, and, as we have been at it hard for the past week trying to keep the Germans back, it has not added to our comforts. I think few of us who have been at this war will ever wish to be in one again. We have been in nearly everything, but I do not see any of our losses in the paper. My company has had more losses than any other, nearly all from shell fire. There is no doubt that the German artillery is very good; so is ours; but the Germans have more of it. Infantry, man for man, they can't touch us. Cavalry we can give them streets and beat them. The thing that upset us more than anything during our retreat was to see the poor French fleeing from their homes. One would see people of our class setting out with a couple of little trunks in their hands, leaving their comfortable homes and all they have behind, knowing full well that the Germans would loot all that was left behind, and probably their houses would be burnt.

"It would do 'the man in the street' in England good to see it, and know what an invasion really means. I saw two poor old women of about seventy-five to eighty in one place assisting one another along a road from their home, stopping about every two hundred yards. I don't suppose they had been out for years, and there were no vehicles to take them; they were all required for the troops. A short time ago our cavalry captured forty German officers of the Guard in a town drunk. One finds nothing but empty bottles along their line of retreat.

"We have done a great deal of marching since we landed—in the retreat from Mons 184 miles in seven days, with outposts every night and little sleep. It was a wonderful thing that the Germans, who were four times as strong as us, did not surround us, and says a lot for General French."

## TRANSFORMED SABRES.

### MR. BRYAN'S GIFT TO AMBASSADORS.

There was an interesting ceremony at the State Department at Washington on October 14 when Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, presented to the 28 Ambassadors and Ministers, whose countries have signed his arbitration treaties, swords which have been beaten into ploughshares.

The swords were Civil War sabres, which had been specially transformed into ploughshare paperweights, and Mr. Bryan expressed the hope that in this manner the prophecy of Isaiah would be fulfilled.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice was present on behalf of Great Britain, but the other warring Powers of Europe were not represented.

## OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

### Render unto Caesar.

"The Hablul Matin."—As we had occasion to remark on a previous occasion, the Moslems of India will render unto Caesar which is due to Caesar. They cannot be accused of breaking their faith to Islam by such a course of action. They have sent humble petitions to the Porte explaining their delicate position and praying that the Turkish Government should remain neutral. The ministers at Constantinople did not take the least notice of such eager supplications. They have no right to complain if the Indian Moslems do their duty as the loyal subjects of their august sovereign. We are prepared to give the assurance to Government that our community will remain true and obedient at this crisis. The official communique and the assurance that the sacred shrines will be protected have been source of great comfort to our brethren in faith. They realise that the British Government strove to the utmost of their power to preserve peace. But the spirit of jingoism has been fomented at Constantinople by German intrigues, and all the laudable efforts of our Government have proved futile.

### The Uncrowned Kaiser.

"Indian Daily News."—It is not generally known that the Kaiser has never been crowned. According to "Answers" his dearest wish is to be crowned in Westminster Abbey for Rheims Cathedral is no longer available. We do not know the precise effect of not having been crowned, but it seems to make very little difference for he considers himself the "Lord's Anointed," and that is quite sufficient. Great preparations were once made for his Coronation, but the minor monarchs of Germany protested, for the Kaiser having been given an inch proceeded to take an ell. He wanted to be Crowned Emperor of Germany, but they would only tolerate the old title of German Emperor. There is a subtle distinction between the two and the Kaiser sooner than give in was never crowned at all. Contradiction flies to the Kaiser's head just as it does to that of ordinary people.

### The Injustice to Dr. P. C. Roy.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika."—The "Statesman" published a communicated article in its issue of Sunday last containing the following words about Dr. P. C. Roy:—

"It is more to be regretted that up to the present the higher Educational Service has been denied the honour of reckoning Dr. P. C. Roy among its members. All those who know and are best entitled to an opinion, long ago desired to include Dr. Roy's name in the roll of the Indian Educational Service. It was, we understand, determined on three years ago, and it is only some unfortunate technical objection that has stood in the way."

It is the old story of the inexorable Mr. Jorkins in David Copperfield once again. O? Mr. Jorkins, it is too bad of you to get into the India Council,—or is it the Simla Executive Council?—and defeat the liberal policy of the Director of Public Instruction and the Bengal Government, you have been denying the I.E.S., an honour for which its members are hankering! And what is this technical objection which nobody on earth has been able to remove in the long years since 1895 when Dr. Roy's first chemical discovery was "recognised as one of real importance by the leading chemists" of England and France? Not three months have passed since the war broke out, and yet no "technical objection" has stood in the way of Government further increasing the pay of the most richly-paid civil service in the world, by way of compensation for the recall of officers from leave on account of the war!!! And we are expected to believe that the European monopolists of the I. E. S. are eager for Dr. Roy's admission into their close preserve, and that they as well as the benevolent Education Department and Local Government are wringing their hands in powerlessness to promote the worthy chemist!

### An Injustice to the Indian Tax-payer.

"The Leader."—We cannot help uttering an emphatic protest against the fresh unreasonable increment effected in the generous salaries paid to civilians. The justification put forward is that the recall of officers from leave has affected promotions and that compensation should therefore be given to the poor sufferers. We write without disrespect, but are constrained to say that it is impossible to treat this curious plea with any seriousness. Are the salaries and allowances combined so very meagre that they could not be expected to live decent lives without this further solatium? Were not increases given only last year on the plea, the validity of which we could never bring ourselves to admit, that promotion had of recent date been slower than the civilians were brought up to expect? We are reluctant and should be sorry to employ the language of plain and strong criticism at such a juncture as the present, but it is impossible for any honest patriotic India publicist to avoid saying, and his very anxiety for the good name of the Government for just dealing and solicitude for the interests of the people compels him to say it, that this measure to which the Secretary of State has given his sanction, is not equitable from the point of view of the Indian tax-payer and every loyal Indian would have rejoiced if what he must regard as an injustice had not been allowed.

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## NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM McAULAY HOUSTOUN has been granted a POWER of ATTORNEY and is authorized to sign "per pro," our Bombay firm from this date.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 9th November, 1914.

### TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.


| LEADING ARTICLES | PAGE. |
|---|---|
| Inadequate Statistics | 6 |
| The Bombay Stock Exchange | 6 |
| NOTES OF THE DAY | 6 |
| FOREIGN NEWS. | |
| War Telegram | 7 & 8 |
| INDIAN TELEGRAMS | 3, 5 & 6 |
| BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS | 5 |
| CORRESPONDENCE | |
| University Examination Question | 5 |
| SPECIAL ARTICLE | |
| Naval Action in the Pacific | 6 |
| Lady Hardinge War Hospital | 8 |
| GENERAL NEWS. | |
| Life in Germany | 9 |
| LEGAL NEWS | 4 & 5 |
| COMMERCIAL | 3 |
| SHIPPING | 3 |
| THE WEATHER | 3 |
| ILLUSTRATIONS | 8 |


*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Tuesday, November* 10, 1914.

## INADEQUATE STATISTICS.

We have had before now to criticise the erratic methods of tabulation pursued by the Statistical Department of the Government of India in reference to many important statistics annually published. One of the most vexatious features of those annually published under the heading of "Statistics of British India" is the padding process without any principle. Statistics of the highest value and importance are often burked altogether, or are so furnished as to omit therefrom tables of a most crucial character and of the greatest enlightenment. The tables relating to railways and irrigation are a glaring instance of both suppression of valuable statistics and of incompleteness of those given. That there is a method in this erratic way of presentation cannot be doubted. On the other hand statistics of comparatively little or no value are given, page after page, to wearisome iteration. Fifty of this character will be given for the post office, while irrigation and railways,—of by far the highest importance,—will be dismissed in three pages of a character hardly informing or enlightening. Similar is the case with those referring to the post office savings banks. It is superfluous to point out that the savings banks and the amount of deposits there are no uncertain index of the economic condition of the lower middle classes and of those below that strata. The upper middle and the wealthy classes do not place their fat incomes or loanable investments in the savings banks. And what the publicist, desirous of preparing his parable as each revolving year comes on the economic condition of the poorer millions, wants is a volume of well-classified facts which will serve as a criterion to explain the relative adversity or prosperity of such people. Fancy a single page devoted to this, and that, too, of an insufficient character! Not that the crucial statistics cannot be ascertained. They are scattered in a variety of publications, when they could all be concentrated in two or three comprehensive tables in a single volume of the Blue Book. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will see the expediency of so presenting all important statistics as to give the public the essence, and not the chaff. For this purpose it is necessary to lay down a well-considered policy on which the Statistical Department should be made to work. It should not be in the power of that Department to pick and choose. The policy of selection should be carefully considered and laid down so as to give the inquiring public the maximum of useful information without stint, let alone the volume of chaff with which so many tables are at present provided. The Department seems to act on a perverse theory of furnishing any quantity of worthless matter and withholding the most valuable. Another irritating feature of the tables also requires to be noticed. One branch of a public administration will give statistics for a series of years, while another will give for one or five. Why so? If these annual statistical Blue Books are meant to inform and enlighten the public, then, a systematic policy should be adopted, namely to give either for a quinquennial or decennial period. But there is no system whatever followed at present. All this needs to be reformed and the sooner the Government sets about a wholesome reform in this direction the better. At present there is neither head nor tail to the system in vogue.

There is annually published in the "Gazette of India" the statistics of the operations of the post office savings banks. We have no complaint to find with these. But why are the identical tables omitted from the Blue Book which is supposed to be for constant reference? One of these tables is an exceedingly informing one, as it gives all that is requisite in order to learn all about the savings deposited in the banks by the different classes of thrifty persons of the population. These are classified as under:—(1) Professional with a fixed or fluctuating income, (2) Domestic, (3) Commercial, (4) Industrial, (5) Agricultural and (6) Indefinite. It is, for the purposes of the economic critic, essential to mark whether there is progress or recession in the material condition of these classes from year to year, discover the causes of adversity or prosperity and deduce the correct information therefrom. But the particular Blue Book gives no table on the subject. All that is vouchsafed to the enquirer is a short reference in the introduction which prefaces the table. It informs us of the number of depositors in each class and the proportion such number bears to the total number of all depositors. But it says nothing of the balances at the credit of each class and the average amount of each depositor. The last two are really tell-tale statistics which inform us whether in a given year those classes were prosperous or the reverse. These really indicate the better or worse economic position of the country in a given year or series of years. Thus it is that the truly important or crucial facts are left out while the public is presented with the less important in the shape of number and proportion which helps it little to ascertain the true economic condition of each class. The latest information does not go beyond 1911-12. And here are the figures of each class of depositors and the proportion they respectively bear to the total number of depositors.

| | Number of depositors in lakhs. | Percentage of total depositors. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Professional | 4.83 | 32.32 |
| 2. Domestic | 2.52 | 16.81 |
| 3. Commercial | 0.53 | 4.19 |
| 4. Industrial | 0.58 | 3.88 |
| 5. Agricultural | 0.39 | 2.29 |
| 6. Indefinite | 6.18 | 44.57 |

It will be seen that the class absurdly called "Indefinite" is the largest to place its savings in the postal savings banks. Is it impossible or impractical for the banks to ascertain and find out who may be those indefinites? Surely when a new depositor goes to the bank, the bank can easily try to find out his occupation, even if he be illiterate. That shows a certain amount of short-sightedness on the part of the bank officials. They do not seem to take that care which is necessary in order at the end of the year, to tell the public the variety of occupation of the persons categorically named "indefinite." Next come the professional classes who generally are well-to-do and with a modest income. There are few belonging to the commercial classes, which is perfectly intelligible, seeing that they know where they can put their money with a better rate of interest than 3½ per cent. The industrial and the agricultural are nowhere. Each class shows a paltry 2 per cent. and a little more. So the artisan class and those engaged in cultivation do not reveal any examples of thrift. But it is quite intelligent that those who live from hand to mouth can be least expected to save. The average agriculturist is an impecunious and indebted entity. One would like to know when the brand new Co-operative Committee, now sitting in our midst, has concluded its labours, what may be the total amount of debt among the 70 millions and more of the population, who are tillers of the soil, those hapless men each of whom possesses seven acres of land on which to eke out a bare subsistence. There is always much loose talk on the prosperity of the country, but where may be the true signs of it, when, as a matter of fact, we know that over 21 crores and more live from hand to mouth and are never emancipated from the bond of the usurer. At the very least, their aggregate indebtedness must be somewhere about 300 crores. But while that is the condition, we are glibly told that India is yearly growing "prosperous"! Official and non-official optimists, however, are never tired of dinning into our ears the tale of the "recuperative" character of the people and the ability with which they pull through a year of insufficient harvest. All the so-called recuperativeness and prosperity in their mind relates to the condition of the rich mercantile and industrial classes only,—a mere drop in the ocean of Indian humanity, which can seldom get two full meals a day and which flocks to the relief camps on the first symptoms of famine. Thus it is that the true economic condition of the masses comes to be treated or misrepresented.

## THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

For sometime past the feeling has prevailed, we are informed, that the affairs of the local Stock Exchange, otherwise known as the Native Share and Stockbrokers' Association, are not regulated or governed by that degree of punctilio and consideration of the general interest which an institution of this kind demands, if the management expect to command the confidence of the vast outside clientèle they have to deal with. The view is further taken that this laxity complained of in the strict observance of the published rules, if persevered in, will sooner or later result in the business of the Share Bazar degenerating into a vulgar gamble for the benefit of a few jobbers. A case in point! It is stated that about the first week in August, when the war broke out, the Board of Directors of the Association passed and published a Resolution, whereby, amongst other things, the time for the due performance of the existing contracts was extended until the settlement day of the following month, purporting at the same time to limit the right of vendors of shares, to claim from purchasers interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on the price of the shares, from August 10th to the next settlement day. Now in acting thus, the Board of Directors, have appropriated to themselves a prerogative, which is only vested in Government, of proclaiming a moratorium for the suspension of transactions entered into under the Contract Act, one of the inviolable statutes of our Constitution. Apart from the fact that this procedure on the part of the Board was *ultra vires* and void in law, this action is an instance, it is alleged, of the arbitrariness and disregard of consequences with which the iinternal economy of an important and responsible financial institution is controlled. It is urged that the administration of the affairs of the Share Bazar requires the appointment of an experienced lawyer to act as secretary. The local Stock Exchange has a large income and ample reserves to maintain a properly qualified official of this kind, and if need be to give him an assistant. A well-known firm of Hindu share brokers, who had entered into transactions for the sale of shares with various brokers, who are members of the Association, have served a notice on the Board, contending that the Resolution we have already referred to, was illegal, and *ultra vires*, and if acted upon by the members of the Association would not only lead to litigation, but would also expose the Directors individually and the whole Association collectively to the risk of incurring liabilities for inducing breaches of contracts. The danger of the position taken up by the Board in adopting such a resolution becomes apparent, when it is pointed out that its terms constitute an attempt to interfere with the freedom of contract, and is an inducement to the brokers and members of the Association generally to nullify and set the laws of the country at defiance. The propriety of such a step on merely economic grounds, if not for more weighty reasons, appears to us to be open to the gravest doubt. Bombay is undoubtedly regarded as the industrial and financial hub of India, and, as such, the investing public are within their rights in demanding that the Share Bazar shall fulfil its useful and well-nigh indispensable obligations, conformable to usage and rule. The Bombay Share Bazar is practically immune from any exterior complications. It does not deal in foreign securities, and is neither dependent on, nor indebted to any of the outside markets. In common with everything else market prices are sensitive and unstable as a result of the war. But, being, so to speak, self-contained, there seems to have been no justification for closing the doors of the Share Bazar, postponing settlements, fixing prices, or proclaiming the imposition of penalties on members of the Exchange. The Association is an institution promoted and maintained to uphold the financial status of this city, and the directorate is composed of gentlemen whose experience should enable them to steer its destinies to the satisfaction of all who may feel disposed to avail themselves of its utility, but in order to do this it is necessary that they should realise the dissatisfaction which their action has created, not for the first time in the history of the Association, and refrain from the continuance of a course of action, which in the view of a large body of the members, is detrimental to the interests of the Association and its subscribers and to business interests generally.

## Notes of the Day

**The Future of Armenia.**

The announcement of a striking Russian success in the Caucasus theatre of operations, and the subsequent incursion of the Tsar's forces into Turkish Armenia must give rise to many speculations as to the fate of this province, whose ultimate destiny has been the subject of so much trouble in the past. Here once again one cannot refrain from deploring the abject folly of Enver Pasha who must assuredly have known that the Ottoman forces were no match for the crack Russian Caucasus Corps, and guessed what a defeat in this province would spell. Only three months ago two advisers lent by the Norwegian and Dutch Government arrived at the Sublime Porte to discuss with Talaat Bey, their schemes for the long-delayed reforms in Turkish Armenia. The advisers had met already with the support of both the Nevski Prospekt and Whitehall and it was argued in various directions that, at last, the Sultan's Ministers had reached a decision to endeavour to govern in such a manner as would cause a cessation of those Ambassadorial "Notes" which had in the past been a cause of so much trouble to the Sublime Porte.

**A Lost Opportunity.**

But Enver has decided otherwise, and Turkey will suffer yet further mutilation. For at least three-fourths of a century the woes of Armenia have been the subject of great distress and indignation in Russia, owing to the Muscovite having a fellow-feeling for a race whose religion was so similar to his own, so constantly the butt of a vicious chauvinism and so desirous of coming under Russian rule. The only element in Armenia who were inimical to Russian pretension were the Jews, but their numbers did not warrant much attention. If the wishes of the Armenian population were discussed to-day, they would heartily declare in favour of Russian rule, though three months ago, so full were they of hope on account of the appointment of two European advisers who were to work the salvation of Armenia that the whole province was then wildly pro-Turk. But the Armenian who suffered so much under Abdul Hamid, who played so important a part in the revolution, will certainly no longer proffer homage to the Ottoman Throne, since it has become subservient to a "band of bandits" who follow the examples of Berlin.

**Botanical Survey of India.**

The Annual report of the officiating Director, Botanical Survey of India, records some interesting and important work accomplished by the Department in various provincial surveys. About 600 sheets of Sisam plants were added during the year to the Herbarium of the Department by Rai Bahadur U. N. Kanjilal from among the forest trees and shrubs of Assam. The mosses collected by Mr. Buskill during the Abor Expedition, have resulted in six species new to science being added to the collection. In Western India, excepting a few specimens sent in at intervals, nothing in the way of regular collections seems to have been made, for what reasons we are not told. The year on this side of India, however, witnessed the publication of an important work on botany namely, Father Blatter's "Flora of Aden" in which a complete history of the botanical exploration of Aden beginning with the year 1809, together with a detailed account of the vegetation in all its aspects. In the Southern Presidency, particularly in the State of Travancore, some valuable work was done by the officiating Director and by Mr. M. S. Ramaswami, officiating Curator of the Herbarium, who collected in Travancore something like over 2,500 specimens. A botanical survey of the whole State is said to be in contemplation. Mr. Ramaswami also presented over 500 specimens of Madras plants collected prior to 1910. This collection contained several introduced species most of which were formerly unknown to have been represented in Southern India. Lieut. Kenneth Mason, R.E., forwarded a collection of about 60 sheets, consisting of 44 Phanerogamic species collected on the Taghdumbash Pamir, at an elevation of 13,000 ft. to 16,000 ft. It is interesting to learn from the Report that the newly appointed Economic Botanist has begun the collection of materials necessary for the compilation of the work on Indian plants of economic importance urged by the Royal Society some years ago.

## NAVAL ACTION IN THE PACIFIC.

### AN INCREDIBLE STORY?

### WERE THE BIRTISH CRUISERS SURPRISED?

(From a Correspondent.)

With regard to the naval action which took place off the Chilian coast, the German officers state "that the battle was fought in a storm, the Germans opened fire at six miles, and the British fire was short. As the range closed to four miles, the British ships were able to reply, but they were then badly damaged." The Admiralty's account at least confirms the German version on one very material point, and that is, both squadrons were steaming in a strong wind and considerable sea, which the Germans characterised as a "storm." This fact at once disposes of the Germans' claim to having practically won the battle at a six miles range as a transparent absurdity.

We have had the accounts of reliable eye-witnesses, who stated, that the marksmanship of the Emden's gunners was so poor that it took a power of metal and continuous pounding to sink ordinary unprotected merchantmen at a distance of a few hundred yards, and the accounts from the North Sea would not be calculated to give one a more favourable impression regarding the Germans' naval gun practice. With these facts before us, we are invited to believe that at a range of six miles against heavily armoured cruisers, the gun practice of these particular German cruisers, in a gale of wind, was so accurate and effective as practically to put the British cruisers out of action in the short space of an hour, before the four-mile limit of the latter's guns could be reached. In a stormy sea, it is questionable whether the most expert naval gunner afloat, would be capable of getting one out of fifty shots home at a range of two miles, to say nothing of six.

When the true story comes to light, it will probably be found that the three unfortunate British cruisers were taken unawares and unprepared, by the same mysterious process the Emden succeeded in accounting for her victims, in the very neck of the most densely frequented trade routes. These three British cruisers were unlikely to have their machinery adrift or boiler-cleaning when cruising off the Chilian Coast, but that they must have been surprised and taken at a disadvantage by this superior German squadron seems to be certain. No five German warships afloat could have created such havoc in the alleged time against three capable British cruisers in any ordinary fairly contested engagement. In all probability if they were not actually caught napping, they may have been lured on to a mine-zone, or the deadly torpedo got to work unawares.

## BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

Of the two absconding accused in the Barisal conspiracy case who were arrested in Calcutta in September last, Protul was taken to Barisal. A petition for bail was moved on behalf of Protul and the District Magistrate of Barisal ordered him to be released on bail on furnishing four sureties of Rs. 2,500 each.

### DISMAL PROSPECTS OF BARISAL RICE CROP.

The prospect of the rice crop in Barisal —the granary of India—is dark. In the early autumn the prospect of the paddy crop seemed bright but rain ceased early and now plants have dried up to the roots.

## DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 9.

The appeal of the Delhi Conspiracy Case to the Punjab Chief Court has been fixed for hearing on the 4th January 1915. It is stated that Sir Alfred Kensington, the Chief Judge, will be one of the judges hearing the appeal.

It is understood that the Delhi Conspiracy Case orders have disposed of the Lawrence Garden Bomb Case which was committed to the Lahore Sessions.

## Official and Personal.

The New Year's Honours list will be issued as usual on the 1st January. Considering the large number of vacancies in the higher order the "Gazette" should be a fair one. The war may also swell the number of recipients.

All associations and public bodies are being officially informed that intimation has been received from the India Office that their representations on the subject of the extension of the term of office of H. E. the Viceroy which were received by the Government, have been laid before the Secretary of State.

# THE WAR.

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

### RUSSIA INVADES GERMANY.

### ALL WELL WITH THE ALLIES.

### TURKS' LOSS IN BLACK SEA.

- The enemy in Flanders appear to have concentrated their activity in the region of Ypres without result. The Allies have taken the offensive on nearly the whole of this front and have advanced notably in the region north of Messines.
- On the Aisne they have held their ground, and at some points progress has been made.
- A message to the "Daily Mail" describes a heroic feat of 5,000 Bengal Lancers who came to the rescue of the allied troops at Ramascapelle. Their bayonets strewed the streets of that town with German corpses.
- A description of the battle in Flanders by a French officer attached to the Indian troops emphasises the courage of the British and the Indian forces. British cavalry dismounted and held the trenches in particularly brilliant fashion.
- The Indians fought with unflinching valour and never even momentarily wavered in the hottest of the fights, having been, as stated, thrown straight into the centre of the fiery furnace.
- An important announcement from Petrograd states that Russian cavalry beyond the Vistula have entered German territory and damaged the railway at Pleschen, north-west of Kalisz. The Russians in East Prussia have captured the powerfully fortified region in Wirballen and progressed to Stalveperen and Cana. On the San the Russian forces captured 125 officers and 12,000 men; also quick-firers and war material.
- Germany and Austria are reported to be concentrating three millions on the line from Thorn to Cracow.
- The Russian Black Sea Fleet has bombarded Songulak sinking three transports with stores and munitions; one apparently also with troops.
- The British have occupied Fao, a Turkish town at the mouth of the Shatel-Arab, Persian Gulf.

## MR. M..OMET LI'S PRESS.

### SECURITY OF RS. 10,000 DEMANDED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 9.

Major Beadon, the District Magistrate of Delhi, passed orders this morning on Mr. Mahomet Ali's application regarding a security for a new press after having inspected to-day the premises and machinery of the old press.

The Magistrate held that the new press had not yet been named, but it was located admittedly in the same building and the machinery was admittedly the same. The applicant was originally the registered keeper of the old press after which two others registered themselves in succession as such. He also held that both the latter keepers of the press were in reality the petitioner's representatives. He declined to deal with the forensic arguments of the applicant on the ground that his duty as a controlling Magistrate in that case was not to decide hypothetical questions of law. Basing his decision on the impressions of his visit to the premises of the "Comrade" and "Hamdard" press, accompanied by the petitioner, he held that the press which the petitioner declared to be kept by him was indistinguishable from the press which was known as the "Comrade" and "Hamdard" press and accordingly he found that the petitioner in respect of his declaration had qualified for treatment under section 5, Act 1 of 1910 and directed that before utilising his press he should furnish a security of Rs. 10,000.

# ALLIES TAKE OFFENSIVE IN BELGIUM..

## BENGAL LANCERS' GREAT FEAT.

## BATTLE IN FLANDERS.

### ALLIES TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

### ENEMY'S ATTACKS REPULSED.

### POSITIONS ON AISNE MAINTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 8.

A communique says:—Between the North Sea and the Lys the action has been less violent. The enemy's partial attacks towards Dixmude and the north-east of Ypres have been repulsed. We have taken the offensive on nearly the whole of this front and have advanced notably in the region north of Messines. We made marked advance around Soissons and consolidated our progress northward of Chavonne and Soupir. An attack on the Craonelle-Heurtes-Bize line has been repulsed.

Around Armentieres we made slight progress. The enemy's attacks between La Bassee and Arras have been repulsed. There has been no incident of importance from Arras to Soissons. We are organising the points d'appui recently captured by us. There has been thick fog all day in the Lorraine district restricting the activities of artillery and aviators.

### ALLIES HOLD THEIR OWN.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 2.20 a.m.

An offcial communique, published in Paris at eleven o'clock yesterday evening said:—

The enemy in the North appear to have concentrated their activity in the region of Ypres without result. We are holding our own everywhere on the Aisne. To the north-east of Soissons we have reached the plateau of Vregny where we had not previously set foot.

### MODIFIED GERMAN VIEW OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

#### GERMANS' MOST DANGEROUS ENEMY.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 6-30 a. m.

A German officer writing to the "Berliner Tageblatt" says that the Germans have abandoned the notion which had been instilled into them that British soldiers have been given long legs for running away. On the contrary, he says, English infantrymen are the Germans' most dangerous enemies. They defend their positions stubbornly and always try to recapture lost positions. They are especially clever in the use of Terrain and patrol work.

### ONE MORE EFFORT AGAINST THE BRITISH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Daily Mail's" Copenhagen correspondent says it is announced from Berlin that before a great battle is fought in Poland near the Silesian frontier and the river Warta, the German Army in the west has been ordered by the Kaiser to make one more effort to vanquish the British Army and force its way to Calais.

The "Times" Amsterdam correspondent says that 150,000 fresh German troops have been concentrated at Muenster in Westphalia to be sent to Belgium next week.

Ypres is no longer threatened and the position immediately east thereof is now satisfactory. Indeed it is difficult to interpret the latest news of German movements in Belgium except on the assumption that the failure of their plans is recognised.

Troops are entraining at Thourout going eastward.

## BENGAL LANCERS' HEROIC FEAT.

### 5,000 TO THE RESCUE.

### STREETS STREWN WITH GERMAN CORPSES.

### PRISONERS & 12 GUNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 9, 6-40 a. m.

A message to the "Daily Mail" says that when the allied troops were compelled to evacuate Ramscapelle five-thousand Bengal Lancers were sent to the rescue. They dismounted and charged lance in hand and the allied infantry cheered the magnificent sight. They dashed forward and the bayonets strewed the streets of Ramscapelle with German corpses. They captured twelve naval guns and a thousand prisoners.

### CASUALTIES IN INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

DELHI, Nov. 9.

The following is the fourth list of casualties reported from France and Belgium.

*Killed in action*:—21st Cavalry, Captain Whitchurch; 26th Light Cavalry, Captain Chaytor; 129th D.C.O. Baluchis, Captain Adair, Jamadar Jafar Ali; 2nd 8th Gurkha Rifles, Major Wake, Captain Hayes Sadler, Captain Hartwell, Captain Wright and Captain Stack.

*Died of wounds*:—13th Ludhiana Sikhs, Jemadar Wazir Singh (previously reported wounded); 2nd 3rd Gurkha Rifles, Major Manners Smith.

*Wounded*:—15th Lancers, Major Hallowes; 13th Lancers Captain Blane; 34th Sikh Pioneers, Jemadar Harnam Singh, 4th Sikhs Lieutenant Brunskill; 59th Scinde Rifles, Jemadar Amin Khan; 129th D.C.O. Baluchis, Captain Dill; 2nd 8th Gurkha Rifles, Lieutenant Col. Morris, Major Barlow and Lieutenant Maclean.

*Missing*:—127th Q.M.O. Baluchis, Subadar Ghulam Muhammad.

*Previously reported killed now reported missing*:—129th D.C.O. Baluchis, Jemadar Azad Gul; 2nd 8th Gurkha Rifles, Captain Davidson.

### FALL OF TSINGTAO.

#### CONGRATULATIONS FROM MIKADO AND EMPRESS.

TOKIO, Nov. 8.

The Emperor and Empress have sent messages of appreciation to the officers and men of the Army and Navy and "to the British forces whose brilliant deeds, co-operating with the Japanese, have achieved the object of the war."

### NO HAGGLING OVER CONDITIONS OF SURRENDER.

TOKIO, Nov. 8.

It is officially stated that the Germans are not haggling over the conditions of surrender. The transfer is expected on Tuesday. Prisoners number 2,300. Later returns show the Japanese final casualties to be 440, while the British had two noncoms killed.

### DELIVERY OF THE FORTRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

A Tokio official cablegram to the Consul-General states capitulations were signed between the Japanese and German Commissioners on Saturday evening at 7-50.

The enemy accepted all conditions and the Committee meets to-day to settle the delivery of the fortress which takes place to-morrow morning at 10 a.m.

## THE THIN LINE OF WATERLOO.

### WHAT THE BRITISH DID IN FLANDERS.

### INDIANS NEVER WAVERED.

### THROWN INTO CENTRE OF FURNACE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Nov. 9.

A French officer attached to the Indian troops describing the battle in Flanders in the "Temps" emphasises the courage of the British, as the official communiques had possibly not allowed the public properly to realise the difficulty of the British task, which was to check the new German invasion between La Bassee and Ypres.

They had to hold trenches for several weeks against a more numerous and a desperate enemy. In many places the British lines were so thin that an obstinacy worthy of Waterloo was necessary to prevent them from being pierced.

The trenches were surprised on certain occasions, but a counter-attack was immediately prepared and the trenches were retaken even at the greatest sacrifice. British cavalry dismounted and held the trenches in paticularly brilliant fashion.

They had to endure the devastating artillery fire which the Germans on October 30th and 31st concentrated on them, thinking that cavalrymen could easily be beaten. Some positions were evacuated but retaken shortly afterwards.

A Lancer regiment was ordered to recapture the town of Messines and used bayonets for the first time, yet it attacked like hardened infantry and swept the enemy out.

The Indian contingent fully shared the losses and glory. Scarcely had the troops landed when they were thrown into the centre of the furnace. They sustained losses unflinchingly and there was never the slightest sign of wavering.

If our Allies wished to experiment by bringing troops from India, their experiment has given decisive results. The battle in Flanders will prove to be one of the most fatal for the Germans.

Several times after a night attack a single British battalion counted seven-hundred German corpses opposite its trenches. A British battery recently surprised a German brigade in close formation and massacred four-thousand.

### NEW WAR ORDINANCE IN OPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 9.

"The Sind Journal" writes that the District Magistrate of Hyderabad has taken a security of Rs. 500 under the new war ordinance from a Sind merchant who had lately arrived from abroad, as he was reported to have spoken disparagingly about the British Government.

### WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ARMENTIERES.—10 miles N. W. of Lille and close to the Belgian frontier.

ARRAS.—23 miles N. W. of Cambrai.

CRACOW.—A town in Austria on the left bank of the Vistula.

DIXMUDE.—15 miles South of Ostend.

KALISZ.—On the Russo-German frontier.

LA BASSEE.—Ten miles north of Lens.

LYCK.—In East Prussia, nine miles from the Russian frontier.

MESSINES.—Midway between Ypres and Armenticres.

PLESCHEN.—A town of Prussia, 57 miles S. E. of Posen and 18 miles N. E. of Kalisch.

THORN.—In Prussia 8 miles from the Russian frontier.

VREGNY.—In the dep. of Ardennes, 5 miles N. W. of Sedan.

WIRBALLEN.—A town of Russia, in Poland, 41 miles N. of Suwalki.

YPRES.—In West Flanders, 18 miles north-west of Lille.

## RUSSIANS ENTER GERMANY.

### IMPORTANT SUCCESS IN EAST PRUSSIA.

### 12,000 CAPTURED ON THE SAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.

An important announcement is made in to-night's summary that Russian cavalry beyond the Vistula have entered German territory and damaged the railway at Pleschen station, north-west of Kalisz.

The Russians in East Prussia have captured the powerfully fortified region in Wirballen and progressed to Stalveperen and Cana.

Progress continues in the Forest of Rominten and around Lyck. We are attacking the enemy's rearguard on the river Nid and those Austrian troops operating on the river Nidzitsa.

We captured 125 officers and 12,000 men on the San; also quickfirers, and war materiel. South of Przemsyl we took over a thousand prisoners.

### HUGE AUSTRO-GERMAN CONCENTRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Germany and Austria are reported to be concentrating three millions on the line from Thorn to Cracow.

### BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

#### HOW TO SEND PARCELS FOR THEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 9.

A communique states:—It has been arranged that parcels for British prisoners of war in Germany may be sent to Mr. Edward Page Geetson, 134 Salisbury Square Ludgate Circus, London, for transmission. He is an American citizen in touch with Anglo-American relief work in Germany. All correspondence regarding special supplies for distribution is to be addressed to him direct. It is essential that the parcels should not contain letters.

### WHERE GERMANY MISCALCULATES.

#### THE VALUE OF THE HUMAN ELEMENT

The "Morning Post" quotes the following from a letter written by a chaplain with the British Expeditionary Force:

"An Irishman in hospital told me an incident which had indelibly impressed itself on his mind and which he described so vividly that telepathetically he so conveyed it to my mind that I almost saw it. The North Africans were charging German entrenchments with fixed bayonets, and doubling in a long swinging gait and stooping bodies, when the enemy's big 'coal scuttle' shell fell plumb in their midst, killing some with the split shrapnel, knocking others sprawling from the sheer force of air rush, and—this was the chief point in the story—two were blown more than fifty feet in the air, one decapitated with his hands spread out as if in the act of swimming, and the other all of a heap. Without a halt the rest rolled on with that long determined African stride, suffering hell, until they reached the trench, and the rest was easy. I could repeat scores of this sort of tale, many of which I have seen in the papers, of the bayonet work of our own troops which even the French confess outdo them in ferocity and daring.

"Amongst the many wrong estimates made by the Potsdam war experts has been that fatal ignorance and incapacity of summing up the value of the human, personal, spiritual element, the man with a rifle and bayonet who can by his consummate self-sacrifice and skill put out of gear the most cunningly-devised and scientifically planned strategy and machinery of war. The German artillery has no doubt been marvellous, but when their cavalry have been pitted against ours they have so far failed. Without doubt the undoing of the German Army, however long the war lasts, will be the over-estimating of Krupps and the under-rating of the value of the human personal element behind the rifle and bayonet. I see a good deal of 'Mr. Atkins' in the hospital. What a gentleman he is there!"

## RUSSIAN FLEET IN ACTION.

### TURKISH TOWN BOMBARDED.

### THREE TRANSPORTS SUNK.

### BRITISH SUCCESS IN GULF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Russian Black Sea fleet has bombarded Songulak sinking three transports with stores and munitions; one apparently also with troops.

### BRITISH SUCCESS ON SHAT-EL-ARAB.

#### INDIANS AND NAVAL FORCE OCCUPY FAO.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

A military force from India and a naval brigade have occupied Fao, at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, Persian Gulf, after an hour's resistance. We had no casualties.

### PROSPECTIVE BALKAN ARRANGEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Times" Sofia correspondent understands that should Bulgaria receive a mandate for the occupation of Macedonia, similiar to that apparently given to Greece with regard to Epirus, no difficulty would exist in mobilising the Bulgarian Army and placing it at the disposal of the Entente Powers.

Some 200,000 men would be available to act against Turkey, while should Servia refrain from hostile action, Bulgaria would aid her against Austria with 100,000 men. This would release 50,000 Servian troops now in Macedonia. While Bulgaria would leave Rumania free hand for the invasion of Transylvania, Greece would surrender Wawalla receiving compensation in Asia Minor.

It appears France has already signified her readiness to sanction the immediate restitution to Bulgaria of all regions, accorded to her by the Servo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912. Salonika would however remain Greek.

### BRITISH CONSUL AT BASRAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 9.

The Turks have allowed the British Consul to leave Basra and he has arrived at Mohammerah.

A number of British Indians and eight British merchants have however been detained at Basra.

### THE ACTION IN THE PACIFIC.

#### HOSPITAL SHIP TO THE RESCUE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A hospital ship has left Valparaiso to search the Southern coast for any warships or survivors engaged in the recent action.

## THE TERRITORIALS.

### ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS IN BOMBAY.

The Territorials from England arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon escorted by the French cruiser Dupleix, and the troopships were anchored for the night in the stream. The troopers, which include one or two Union Castle Liners, will enter the docks probably to-day, and those who are going up-country will subsequently disembark straight from the ships into the troop trains which have been drawn up in readiness for them. It is understood that one battalion of infantry will be quartered, for a time at least, in Bombay.

The officers of the Territorials are to be entertained to dinner at the Yacht Club to-night, the function being quite a private one.

# LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL.

## WORK RAPIDLY NEARING COMPLETION.

### TO HAVE 250 BEDS.

The war has made many calls on the public services, military, naval and civil, in India, and, though there have been times when all has not gone as smoothly as it might have done, our officers and officials have, generally speaking, risen to the occasion and emerged from a trying ordeal with the greatest credit, while, in some few cases, they have carried through big undertaking with a celerity that would have been deemed impossible in normal times.

One such work is the Lady Hardinge War Hospital,—not Base Hospital, as it has hitherto been incorrectly described. When it first became known that Indian troops were to be sent to help to fight the Empire's battles in Europe and elsewhere, the Administrative Committee of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund decided to equip a hospital in Bombay for the treatment of such wounded Indian troops as would be brought to the city. The Indian museum which was then, both inside and outside, little better than a confused mass of scaffolding standing in grounds so rough and untended that they suggested a wilderness was fixed upon as the site for the hospital and the work was put in hand at once.

A MARVELLOUS TRANSFORMATION.

This was a little more than two months ago, and the change that has been wrought in that time is little short of marvellous. The scaffolding has disappeared from the big apartments on the ground floor, the floors have been scrubbed and polished, and now that the beds have been placed in orderly rows therein, the rooms present the appearance of having been built simply and solely for the purpose to which they are now temporarily to be put. They possess all the requisites of a model hospital ward being high and airy, well raised from the ground and provided with sufficient windows to give the maximum of light and air.

It must not, however, be inferred that the hospital is finished yet; indeed, it will be some time before it is, but things in the two groundfloor wards are rapidly being put ship-shape, and by the end of this week it is expected that there will be 108 beds in. In the compound temporary buildings have been erected to be used as operating theatre, dispensary, quarters and administrative officers generally, and workmen are hard at work completing these. The operating theatre is connected with the hospital proper by a covered passage-way. An army of coolies has been kept busy levelling the grounds and for the past few weeks, grass has already been planted on the levelled portions. Over the principal entrance gate has been erected a sign bearing the words; "Lady Hardinge War Hospital."

A HOSPITAL OF 250 BEDS.

It is proposed to make a start with the 108 beds which are expected to be in by the end of this week, and in the meantime preparations with the remainder of the rooms in the building will be pushed on, so that finally we shall have in Bombay a war hospital of 250 beds, if it is found that so many are needed. As has already been stated in our columns, three motor ambulances have been ordered in connection with the scheme, and are expected in Bombay shortly.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon who has taken the keenest interest in the War Hospital, will visit the Museum this evening in company with the members of the Women's Brasch of the War Relief Fund.

## PAPERS FORFEITED UNDER THE PRESS ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

The following papers are declared forfeited to his Majesty under the Press Act of 1910 on the ground that they contain words which may have tendency to bring into hatred and contempt or to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India:—(1) The Urdu paper "Gadr" (Mutiny)3 published by the "Yugantar Ashram," San Francisco. (2) The Urdu weekly paper "Jehani-I-Islam" published at Constantinople. (3) "The Hindustan Ghadr," in whatsoever language, published at San Francisco. (4) The pamphlet of "Gadr di gunj" (Echo of Mutiny) published in Gurmukhi or any other Indian language by the "Yugantar Ashram" of San Francisco. (5) The monthly paper, "Hindustanee Official Organ of United India League" published at Vancouver and (6) the Gurmukhi pamphlet "Zulum, Zulum' Gore Shahi Zulum."

# THE BRITISH IN ACTION AT ANTWERP.

*Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."*

A BRITISH NAVAL ARMOURED TRAIN ASSISTING IN THE DEFENCE OF ANTWERP.

## CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major R. J. P. Anderson, 11th Hussars.
Major G. Ashworth, South Lancs.
Capt. C. R. Berkeley, Welsh Regt.
Second Lieut. Lord and Second Lieut. B. Blackwood, Ninth Lancers.
Second-Lieut. T. O. Buchan, West Surreys
Major C. L. K. Campbell, 16th Lancers.
Capt. H. S. Cayzer, 11th Hussars.
Major Clinch, 3rd Hussars.
Second Lieut. J. J. Cocks, Welsh Regt.
Second Lieut. W. Crossman, Rifle Corps.
Lieutenant Davidson, Gardeners Horse.
Capt. J. Dobbie, 3rd Hussars.
Second Lieut. F. Eastwood, West Surreys.
Second Lieut. J. Eliot, 3rd Hussars.
Lieut. W. S. Evans, Welsh Regt.
Second Lieut. Foster, Gloucestershires.
Capt. H. G. Gibson, Medicals.
Lieut. R. Giffard, R. A.
Lieut. F. Gore-Langton, Coldstreams.
Capt. F. O. Grenfell, 9th Lancers.
Major J. F. Higgins, Flying Corps.
Capt. J. E. Holland, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. W. G. Holmes, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second Lieut. the Hon. D. Howard, 3rd Hussars.
Capt. P. Jordon, Engineers.
Capt. C. D. Knight, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Second Lieut. J. E. Laurie, Seaforths.
Capt. Le Fleming, East Surreys.
Lieut. Littlejonn, Medicals.
Major-General S. H. Lomax.
Capt. Sir V. Mackenzie, Scots Guards.
Lieut. the Hon. G. Macdonald, Scots Guards.
Second Lieut. D. McDougall, Royal Scots.
Lieut. N. McGrath, 2nd Dragoon Guards.
Reverend J. McNeill.
Capt. C. W. Melvill, Staff College.
Lieut. G. Melville, Welsh Regt.
Lieut. W. Nicholls, 20th Hussars.
Lieut. W. A. Middleton, Seaforths.
Capt. A. Moncrieff, Sixth Dragoons.
Second Lieut. T. Murdoch, Black Watch.
Lieut. Oswald, 11th Hussars.
Lieut. C. J. Paterson, South Wales Borderers.
Capt. A. Radice, Gloucestershires.
Lieut. H. Schomberg, East Surreys.
Capt. T. Sinclair, Field Artillery.
Lieut. G. K. Smith, Coldstreams.
Capt. E. Stone, 2nd Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. R. Stone, Engineers.
Major von Essen Moberley, 11th Hussars.
Capt. Warde-Aldam, Coldstreams.
Lieut. H. Wetherall, Gloucesters.
Lieut. H. Wiley, and Lieut. V. D. Williams, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieutenants Ford and J. Wodehouse, Sixteenth Lancers.
Second-Lieut. M. C. Wroughton, 12th Lancers.
Lieut. Wyndham-Quin, 12th Lancers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. Alison, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut. P. E. Blair, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. the Hon. V. D. Boscawen, Coldstreams.
Capt. G. H. Brown, Coldstreams.
Lieut. C. F. F. Campbell, Scots Guards.
Capt. A. F. Chapman, Gloucesters.
Capt De la Pasture, Scots Guards.
Lieut. the Hon. C. Douglas-Pennant, Coldstreams.
Lieut. R. H. Fitzroy, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. J. D. Fowler, 5th Lancers.
Capt. J. E. Gibbs, Coldstreams.
Lieut. D. Greenslade, Gloucesters.
Lieut. B. Jolliffe, Scots Guards.
Capt. Krook, Black Watch.
Lieut. Macnaghten, Black Watch.
Lieut. Wavell-Paxton, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut. Williams-Wynne, Coldstreams.

## INDIAN MOSLEMS.

### LOYAL MEETINGS.

A crowded meeting of the Mahomedans of the Balapur Taluq was held at Balapur in the Akola District, under the presidentship of Mr. Sayed Muhmudmiya, when a resolution deploring Turkey's participation in the war, and assuring the loyalty of the Mahomedans to the British throne, was unanimously passed.

A public meeting was held on Friday last in Mr. Hakim Rajapurkar's bungalow by the Mahomedan community of Vengurla, under the presidentship of the Mamlatdar of Vengurla at which the recent unjust actions of the Ottoman Empire were censured, and thanks were expressed for the assurances given by the British Government for non-interference with Mahomedan sacred places.

The Mahomedans of Barsi assembled in a public meeting under the presidency of Mr. Babamiya Kazi, have expressed their heartfelt loyalty to the British Government and also gratitude for keeping the holy places of Islam free from molestation.

The Moslems of Junnar at a meeting assembled expressed their detestation at the most ungrateful conduct of Turkey towards our King-Emperor in declaring war against his Majesty. They dissociated themselves entirely from the unrighteous cause into which their coreligionists had been coerced by Germany.

A Muslim Press Association has been formed at Madras with a view to promote loyalty among the masses.

## TRANSFERS FROM GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

A Press communique issued by the office of the Controller of Currency states:—

The weekly accounts of the Paper Currency Department during the last few weeks have shown transfers of gold from the Gold Standard Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve. This is due to the fact that the Government of India have taken a loan from the Indian portion of the Gold Standard Reserve. The amount so taken in October amounts to £3,000,000, i.e., this amount, which pending the recovery of exchange would otherwise have remained unemployed and inert, is being temporarily used to strengthen the Government balances in view of the special strain now placed upon them in various directions, and to avoid the necessity of reducing the amounts which the Government has been able to keep with the Presidency Banks for the general assistance of trade. This arrangement, which has been approved by the Secretary of State, is one which has been adopted on several occasions in the past. It in no way lessens the capacity of Government to support exchange; this depends upon the Government's total holding of gold and sterling securities in England and India which is not affected by the present arrangements, since the gold taken from the Gold Standard Reserve will be credited to the Paper Currency Reserve and set free from thence an equivalent amount of silver currency to aid the Government balances.

In accordance with the usual practice interest at 3½ per cent. on all funds so utilised is paid to the credit of the Gold Standard Reserve.

## AN INTERESTING DIARY.

### EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR ARTILLERY.

The mother of an officer of the Royal Field Artillery sends to the "Morning Post" the following interesting diary letter from her son, serving at the front:

"September 28.—All's well. We are still in the thick of it. I wonder how much news of the present show gets through to you. I see an account of our last scrap in a paper of the 10th. They ran as fast as the Lord would let them, but not fast enough. Our infantry are wonderful, and personally I could not wish for a better lot of gunners. To judge from the tales of prisoners the old-18 pounder is proving herself to be an even better gun than we believed her to be. She is certainly more effective than the German equivalent.

"You ask if we get fruit at moderate prices. So generous are the natives that fruit, wine, vegetables, and even chickens are showered upon us.

"September 30.—I am so glad to hear that——has done so well as regards enlistment. It makes a great difference to us out here to learn that there are so many fellows ready to reinforces our depleted ranks. We hope they will be up in time to 'take yards in front of base.' The country round here is very lovely. I wish you could see it under more auspicious circumstances. Pale blue crocuses grow in quantities in the meadows, and the views are beautiful.

"October 2.—Letters are very welcome, as we are always short of literature. You have no idea what a dull affair a modern battle is. We sit like rabbits in an underground warren all day. At intervals we pop out, send off a few little packets of confetti to Willie or Mr. von Kluck, and return to the pits. We have classified the German shells as under. There is the 15-pounder, whom we have not so far dignified with a name. There is 'Little Willie,' who throws a shell of about 30 pounds and can burst him in the air or on the ground. He is the most annoying of the lot. Lastly there is 'Black Maria,' an interfering person, who raises a column of smoke as big as a haystack, and makes a noise which would have brought down the walls of Jericho seven days earlier. Luckily her bark is worse than her bite."

DIGGING TO BERLIN.

"October 5.—We are still sitting like rabbits in a bury. Our one recreation lies in digging just a little bit further every day. If we stay till Christmas we shall dig to Berlin. The Government is feeding us very well—frozen meat, bully beef, bread, bacon, biscuits, cheese, jam, tea and sugar every day. We eke out our rations by exchanging bully beef for rice and coffee with the French. Add to this the few delicacies we brought from home and what we manage to buy from the inhabitants, and you will realise that we are not starved.

"October 8.—The battle continues much as before. I have constructed for myself a thatched shelter, which is very warm and comfortable. It has an emergency exit, to a deep hole in the ground, into which I retire on hearing the approach of a shell. We spend the nights comfortably enough in a deserted farmhouse, which has the merit of possessing an excellent cooking range. In scouting round the village the other day I came across a large tub, so now we get our hot bath every evening.

"What very polite people are the French! The other day a French General sent a note asking us to turn on to a battery which was worrying his infantry. We could not see the battery, but we turned out my section and blazed into the blue by way of encouragement. Next morning we got an effusive note of thanks for our 'wonderfully effective fire,' which had 'completely annihilated' the German battery!

"Small books such as 7d. novels would be invaluable, as we cannot get enough to read."

## GROUSE HYBRIDS.

### STRANGE CASE OF BIRD FERTIL

In a recent number of the "Field" Mr. J. E. Harting has given a most interesting account of a very peculiar hybrid among birds—that between a grouse and a bantam fowl. Of this cross, the most remarkable on record, there have been but few instances recorded by Mr. J. G. Millais in his books on game birds, and these have always been between a bantam cock and a domesticated grouse hen. The present cross was bred the reverse way, between a cock grouse and a common brown bantam hen, which was put with the grouse in default of a mate of his own species. A whole brood of these curious hybrids seems to have been reared, and one of them—a hen—was despatched to Mr. Harting, who lost no time in pairing it with a smart little game bantam cock.

A number of chicks were hatched, which are stated to have much resembled bantam chicks except for their darker colour; the hybrid hen was then given her liberty, and laid and sat again, but as this time no precautions were taken for protecting her she fell a victim to a poaching cat. On the nest she is said to have had much the appearance of a hen grouse, and of her poor relics figured in the "Field" the wing and tail certainly "feature" the grouse as much as the bantam, though the bareness of the leg departs from the type of the moorland bird—a curious fact, because the bird bred between cock bantam and hen grouse figured by Mr. Millais distinctly favours the grouse about the legs, being feathered on those limbs.

SEX AND HEREDITY.

The results of crossing bantams and grouse would thus appear to differ according to the sex of the parents, which is of itself an important point; but this hybrid is remarkable in other ways also. The grouse-bantam or bantam-grouse hybrid is the most remote of any of which we have reliable scientific record, such crosses as the reputed deer-ponies, cat-rabbits or fowl-ducks never having borne the test of scientific investigation. At the same time remote crosses have up to date proved invariably sterile, the fertile hybrids on record having been between nearly allied species; for instance, the hybrid between the pintail duck and the mallard or common wild duck is fertile, but that between the common duck and the Muscovy duck is sterile, the Muscovy being far more widely removed from the common duck than is the pintail.

Thus the fertility of a bantam-grouse hybrid is a most remarkable fact, and tends further to complicate the already difficult problem of the fertility or sterility of hybrid animals. It used to be supposed that the sterility of hybrids was universal, and providentially imposed to prevent interminable confusion of species. In view, however, of the undoubted fertility of such hybrids as the pintail-mallard and bison-cow—the offspring of these bovines being well known in America as "cataloes"—this idea has had to be modified, and we have to confess that the fertility or sterility of hybrids is an unsolved problem. The mule between the horse and ass is almost always, if not invariably, sterile, and so is that between the canary and goldfinch; it would seem as if the idea of the universal sterility of hybrids has been largely founded on these two cases, and really rests on very weak support.

A wire from Ootacamund states that Mr. Lawson Morgan, son of the late General Morgan, was badly mauled by a panther on Thursday morning. He was walking round the estate when seeing his dogs barking at something in a bush went up to see what was there, suspecting it to be a porcupine. Before he could raise his gun he was thrown to the ground by the panther which badly mauled him in the left arm and face. He has been admitted into St. Bartholomew's hospital.

# BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

## "FITTER THAN I HAVE FELT FOR YEARS."

### GERMANS AND THEIR NATIVE TROOPS.

Active service evidently agrees with the Volunteers who have gone from Bombay. One of them, writing from East Africa to a friend, by a mail which arrived during the week-end, says:—

"I am having a great time, and feel as fit as a fiddle; much fitter than I have felt for years. I am at present, with others, on duty guarding a bridge, and our duties are light but mixed. Have two hours' guard to do every night, and part of the day to superintend coolies digging trenches, etc. A few mornings, I sat in the magazine loading shells for our guns. I did'nt feel too comfortable, and was quite pleased to get out of the place the first morning. However, familiarity breeds contempt, and I don't mind it now."

After grumbling at having been out of a little skirmish that one section of the company had, the writer proceeds: "Our duty when on guard is to stop all fishing and other boats from passing under the bridge; also to stop anyone from crossing the ferry near the bridge between 6 p.m., and 6 a.m. When on guard a few mornings ago about 1-30, I spotted a native in the water and let 'biff' at him, but he was about 800 yards off and got away."

The letter concludes by reference to the prospects of the force, and says the natives have not much affection for the Germans. "Some say," he adds, "that the German troops will turn as soon as we cross the border, and there is a rumour that one chief has offered some thousands of native troops as soon as we are a mile over the border."

## STORY OF A BAYONET CHARGE.

### GERMAN COWARDICE.

The mother of an officer in the Northamptonshire Regiment sends to the "Morning Post" for publication the following interesting account, sent by her son on the 8th inst. of the effect of a bayonet charge on the German rank and file.

"We shell the Germans and they shell us; otherwise there is a simple *impasse*. My horse was hit to-day in the hindquarters, but she does not seem very bad. The 'vet.' is coming to see her this evening. My wound is now completely healed, and I have taken off the bandages. I expect there will always be a scar. A lady from——has sent me an air-cushion—a most useful thing. When deflated it goes into my haversack. I am perfectly well and comfortable, thanks, to the things you and M. have sent me. It is now getting very cold at night, so I am glad of them all; but the rain has held off, which is a blessing. The other night we captured a trench at 3 a.m. When we charged with fixed bayonets the Germans simply screamed, threw away their rifles and knapsacks, and ran! Those that remained—thirty-seven—were bayonetted and nearly all killed. Most of the wounded died afterwards. I could not keep up with the men. Then German officers were brave, and were all killed at their posts. I saw three, and gave one a drink out of my water-bottle, but he died on the way to our hospital. It was with the greatest difficulty that we could restrain our fellows from going after them, but there would have been trouble then, so we just fired into their backs, got about fifty, filled in their trench, and burnt all their rifles and took the contents of their knapsacks. They aren't real soldiers like our men; but the officers are brave and capable, and their artillery most formidable. They excel in anything that can be thought out and provided for beforehand, but have little initiative, and they simply collapse if confronted with a sudden development. They seem to have a lot of people—*e.g.*, writers and other unwarlike people—who are only too ready to bolt or surrender at the first opportunity. 'The English are coming! The English are coming!' That is what they were screaming. It was too thrilling for words. Then our fellows began to cheer, and that was when they began to bolt. The Coldstream Guards and the North Lancashires turned out to cheer us when we came back."

## INDIANS' ELEMENTARY RIGHT.

The "Westminster Gazette" has printed a letter from a Mr. Reed Makeham on the subject of the deplorable affray at Budge Budge. Surely, he writes:

We may take it as a logical, inescapable corollary of the immense new fact that our heroic Sepoys are fighting shoulder to shoulder with ourselves in equal comradeship in arms, that our Indian fellow-subjects shall henceforth be in the largest, fullest sense of the word honoured citizens of the Empire, free to come and go and settle in any part of its wide Dominion. It can no longer be gainsaid in any quarter that India is now buying this elementary right with her blood and treasure, or rather making good at tremendous cost a right which has long been hers in common equity.

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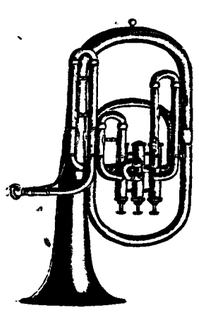

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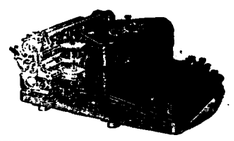

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## LIFE IN GERMANY.

### PEOPLE AFRAID OF FAMINE.

A vivid picture of life in Germany in these present times has been supplied to us by a correspondent who returned to London during the mail week after experiencing considerable difficulty in getting across the German frontier to Holland and thence to England, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Leaving London with the object of bringing back to their parents two young girls who were at a German school when the war broke out, the correspondent accomplished his purpose.

Knowing the country, and speaking German like a native the correspondent was able to gather from all sorts and conditions of people, working men and Army officers, many interesting impressions of the German people's view of the war.

Foremost of these impressions was the intense hatred of all classes for Great Britain; and, secondly, the change of attitude towards America since it became plain that the people of the United States would not be hoodwinked by the attempts to make out that Great Britain was the offender in the starting of the war.

"My troubles," writes our correspondent "began at Osnabruck, where I was taken for an Englishman and a German crowd howled at me, calling me 'Dirty dog,' 'Cursed Englishman,' 'Dog of an Englishman,' and so forth. To quiet the angry people I explained that I was a German-American and had come from New York through Rotterdam. It was only because I spoke good German that they at last believed me. I may say that the officials were all right; it was the people who caused all the trouble.

MUCH UNEMPLOYMENT.

From Osnabruck I went on to Bremen, and from there to Hamburg, and in these towns—and the same remark applies to Berlin—I found business dull, except in the case of the banks. Neither at Bremen nor at Hamburg was there any chipping business being done. There was a great deal of unemployment; but, nevertheless, the cities seemed to be going on just as usual. Cafes, restaurants, and theatres were full; hotel prices were normal, and market prices for meat were regulated by the Government.

"On my way north from Osnabruck I travelled constantly in Red Cross trains—there is hardly any other train service in Germany now—and all were packed with wounded troops. The German wounded are every well looked after. At every large station Red Cross men and sisters meet the trains, and the soldiers are supplied with food, fruit, coffee, chocolates, cigars, etc.,

"The German organisation is wonderful. In the matter of insurance, for instance, all the soldiers have little books, in which the non-commissioned officers make all the necessary entries, so as to save the soldier trouble.

"Coupled with the hatred for Britain, I found an uneasy thought that unless Germany won an early victory Great Britain would in time cut off their supplies of food. In fact, the people are afraid of a famine.

NEW "THE DAY" TOAST.

"I had many opportunities of meeting German officers at dinner, and I found their toast was, 'To the extermination of England—every man, woman, and child.' But there is no feeling like that against Russia and France, or, I might add, Holland, or even Italy. It is, indeed, a curious fact that Germans have perfect confidence that both Italy and Holland will side with them in the end.

"So far as I could gather, it is not the intention of Germany to violate the neutrality and independence of Holland. They mean, if they can, to go about the business in another way; they will attempt to arrange with Holland by offering her parts of Northern France. I cannot say that there is much prospect of that 'deal' coming off, for while I was in Holland I found the Dutch people quite enthusiastically inclined to the cause of Britain.

"The arrival of native troops from India aroused great curiosity in Germany, but the prevalent opinion was that when winter came these native soldiers would crumple up under the severities of the weather.

"In the course of my travels I had some amusing experiences. At Bremen, for instance, I saw about 200 Belgian prisoners, and amongst them were two tall Scotsmen belonging to a Highland regiment. They looked tremendously big by the side of the Belgians, who are rather short of stature. The two Scotsmen were in excellent spirits, and they presented a curious spectacle as the kilt was the only part of their regimental costume they were wearing.

"One of them called out, 'Are we downhearted?' and the other replied with a most positive 'No.' Then they both started singing together 'It's a long, long way to Tipperary,' greatly to the amusement of the onlookers, few, if any, of whom understood the words.

"The most popular hero in Germany at the present moment is Lieutenant Weddigell, of the submarine U9. He has been decorated with four of the highest German orders and his photograph is in every shop window in every town and village of Germany."

---

A party of twelve Moplahs consisting of a Subadar, a bugler and ten men of the Tinnevelly Reserve Police force who have been selected to do police duty on the hospital ship "Madras" left on Friday and were given enthusiastic send-off by their officers, comrades, and the general public. On behalf of the ladies of the district Mrs. Todhunter, wife of the Collector, presented each man with a watch, and children of the Blind School presented each man with a muffler.


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Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45. Silver, Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235. Gold Rs. 170.

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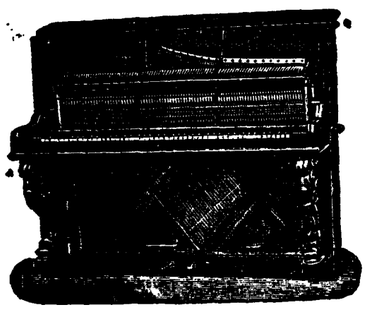

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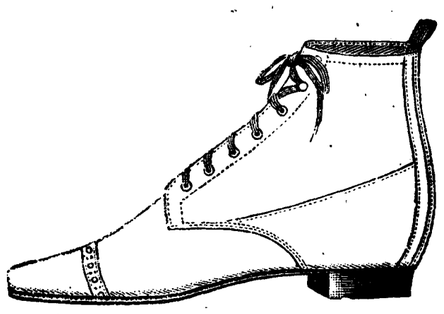

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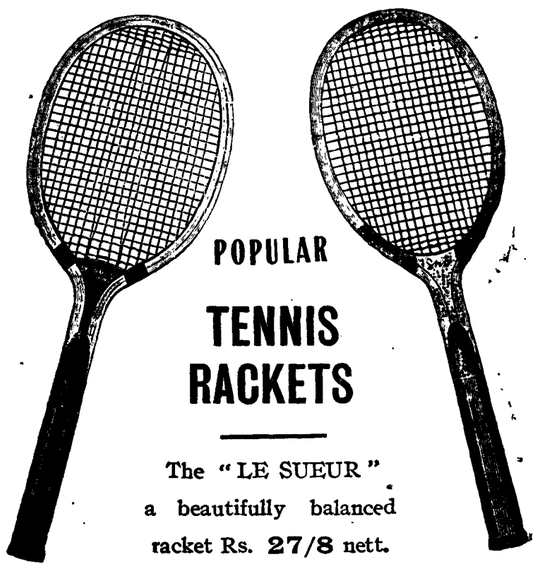

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Printed and published by A. P. BROWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.